

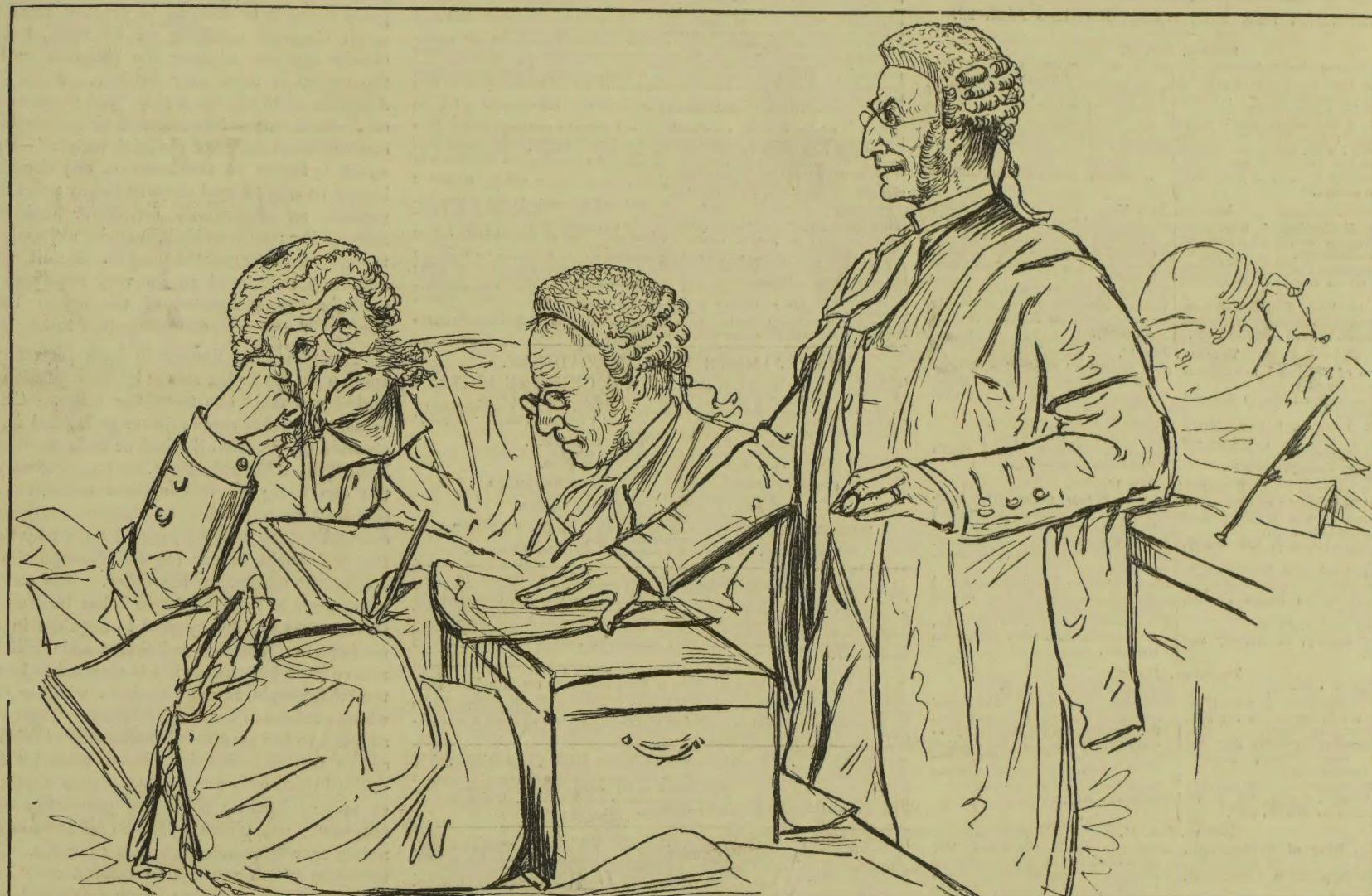
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881.

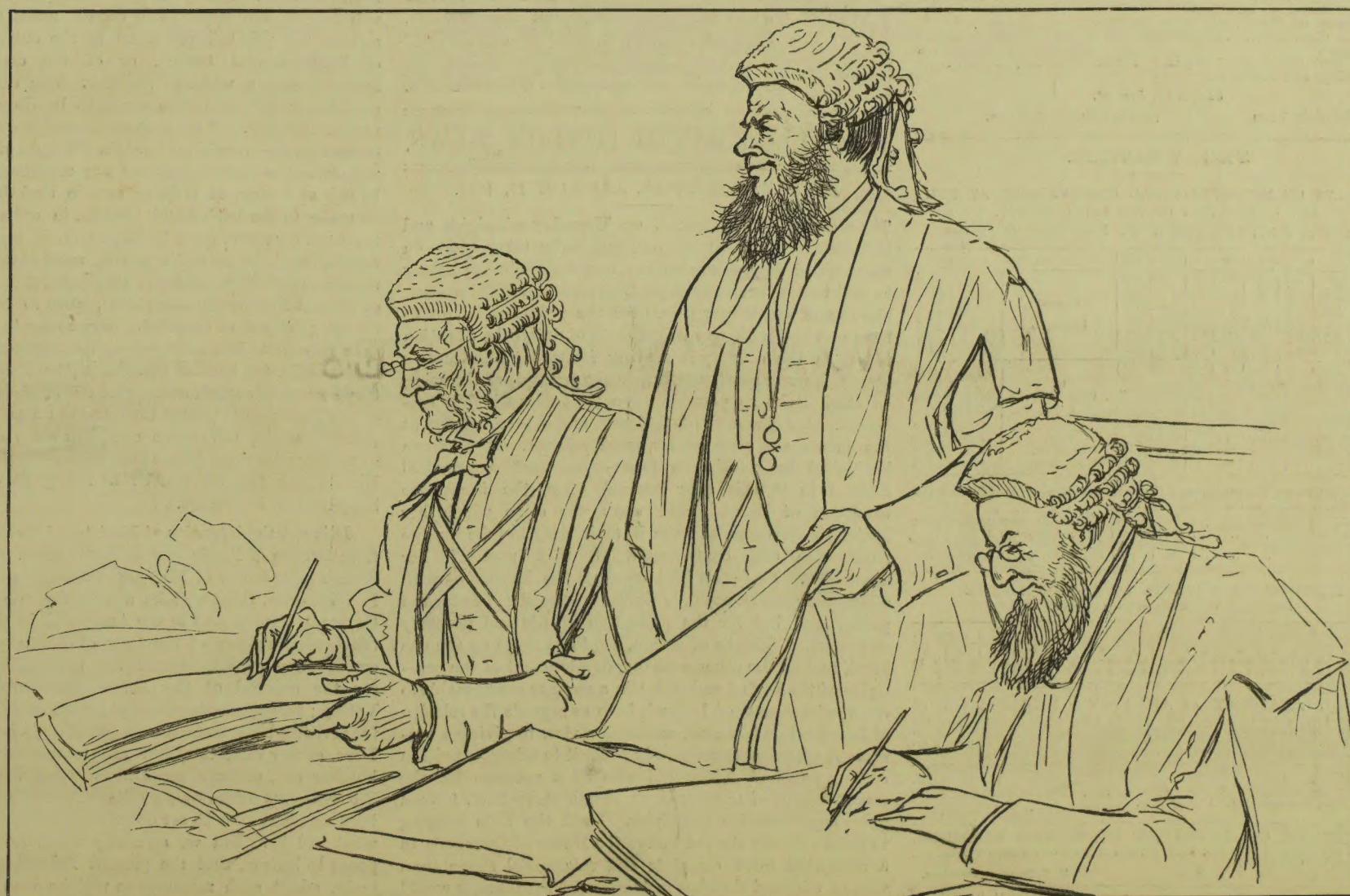
WITH SUPPLEMENT AND } SIXPENCE.  
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Mr. Sergeant Heron.

Solicitor-General.

Attorney-General.



Mr. F. Macdonogh, Q.C.

Mr. M'Loughlin, Q.C.

Mr. S. Walker, Q.C.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE TRIALS: THE LEADING COUNSEL FOR THE CROWN AND THE DEFENCE.—SEE PAGE 54.

## BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Sydenham Parsonage, the Lady Barbara Yeatman, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Campden House, Gloucestershire, Viscountess Campden, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Freeman, Robert S. Blaine, of Sumnerhill, Bath, to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Sir Timothy Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart.

On the 7th inst., in Paris, by the Abbé Muller, and afterwards at the British Embassy, by the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, John D. Fitzgerald, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, son of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, to Emma Ysolda, second daughter of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard.

## DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Newby Wiske, Charlotte Mary, widow of William Rutherford, Esq., of Newby Wiske and Nunnington Hall, Yorkshire.

On Christmas Eve, suddenly, at Newton House, W. N. Russell, Captain R.N.

On the 10th inst., at Ealing, Caroline, widow of the late Boyce Combe, Esq., police magistrate, in the 88th year of her age.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 22.

## SUNDAY, JAN. 16.

Second Sunday after Epiphany. Morning Lessons: Isaiah iv.; Matt ix. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lvi. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of North China (for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel); 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. E. Knollys. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. R. W. Thompson, Assistant Chaplain.

## MONDAY, JAN. 17.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. W. Huggins on the Photographic Spectra of Stars). Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Neck, Head, and Face). British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Sanitary Science in its relation to Civil Architecture).

## TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

Accession of William I. as Emperor of Germany, 1871. Royal Institution Lectures deferred for a week. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry; and on the 19th, 20th, and 21st). Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19.

Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Mr. M. D. Chalmers on the Codification of Mercantile Law, &c.). Meteorological Society, anniversary, 7 p.m. British Archaeological Association, 8. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Entire Figure; and on Friday). Geological Society, 8 p.m. Analysts' Society, anniversary and dinner.

## THURSDAY, JAN. 20.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor W. E. Aytoun on the Production of Electricity). Encouragement of Fine Arts Society: conversazione, Suffolk-street Gallery, 8 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Trinity College, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Breath, &c.).

## FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

Oscar II., King of Sweden, born 1829. Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Warren De La Rue on the Electric Discharge with 14,400 Chloride of Silver Cells, 9 p.m.). Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Wratislaw on Nestor, an Early Russian Chronicler; Mr. Pounds on Japan). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Ridge on Parsonages).

## SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Banometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.				
Jan. 2	30.391	40.9	39.8	96	9	42.9	39.0	W.	32	0.000	
3	30.329	40.4	36.0	85	9	43.3	38.3	W.S. SW. S.	74	0.000	
4	30.228	39.2	31.8	86	10	43.4	36.0	E. NE.	167	0.000	
5	30.241	39.7	33.2	80	7	43.5	36.4	N.E.	560	0.000	
6	30.416	38.0	24.5	74	2	41.1	35.8	E.N.E.	716	0.000	
7	30.549	35.3	29.3	81	2	40.8	31.2	E.N.E.	231	0.000	
8	30.490	34.5	28.1	80	9	38.1	29.9	N.E. N.N.E.	232	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Banometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.398 30.379 30.251 30.248 30.284 30.269 30.545  
Temperature of Air .. 40° 80 42° 30 40° 32 40° 80 37° 62 35° 15 33° 52  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 40° 42 40° 10 38° 22 38° 20 34° 62 33° 57 31° 92  
Direction of Wind .. W. N. E. N. E. E. N. E. N. E.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 23 35 2 69	M 3 10 3 25	M 4 12 3 30	M 5 15 3 30	M 6 16 3 30	M 7 18 3 30	M 8 19 3 30
h m 3 10 3 25	h m 4 12 3 30	h m 5 15 3 30	h m 6 16 3 30	h m 7 18 3 30	h m 8 19 3 30	h m 9 20 3 30

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., &c., NOW OPEN. Open from Nine till Six, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence; or bound in cloth, with Pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—Close Shortly. WINTER EXHIBITION OPEN, Ten to Five, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s. THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. Fall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

## THE FALSTAFF CLUB (Evans'), the Piazza, Covent-garden.

## HONORARY PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

James Albery.	Hon. Frank Lawley.
Sir Julius Benedict.	Henri Van Laun.
C. B. Birch, A.R.A.	Edward Ledger.
Major G. W. Wallace Carpenter.	Lord Londesborough.
Wentworth Cole.	Henry Lee, F.L.S., F.G.S.
F. H. Cowen.	Charles Millward.
Col. Farquharson (of Invercauld).	John Morris, A.R.A.
R. L. Foxton.	Lord Mountbatten.
W. W. Ganz.	John Radcliffe.
J. Drew.	Albert Rancker.
George Grantham.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P.
G. A. Henry.	George Augustus Sala.
Henry Hersee.	H.H. Prince Dulken Singh.
Capt. Percy Hewitt.	J. R. Somers Vine, F.S.S.
John Hollingshead.	Barry Sullivan.
Julius Homan.	Harrison Weir.
Dr. Francis Hucher.	The Earl of Westmoreland, C.B.
Henry Irving.	Major G. de Winton.
Blanchard Jerrold.	Hon. Lewis Wingfield.
Chas. Kelly.	Chas. Wyndham.
	Edmund Yates.

## PROSPECTUS.

The Falstaff Club is intended for the association of gentlemen of artistic tastes, and others interested in the drama, music, literature, art, and science.

The Club is non-political, and is designed to afford a means of social, intellectual, and recreative intercourse and amusement amongst its members. Conducted upon similar principles as the Mirlitons in Paris, the Falstaff will enter into friendly rivalry with that admirable and well-known club.

The premises acquired are those so widely known as Evans', situated at the corner of the Piazza, King-street, Covent-garden. They consist of the hotel of that name, and the large concert-hall (seating 1800 persons), and which will be converted into one of the prettiest and most commodious bijou theatres in London, fitted with a stage and its accessories, the entire property occupying over 1000 square feet.

The Club-house will possess dining, smoking, billiard, supper, card, and reading rooms, a large drawing-room, and several other apartments. Several of the latter will be set aside as dressing-rooms for the convenience of members visiting the theatre. In the central situation of the Club, in close contiguity to both Opera-houses, the theatres, and other places of amusement, is in itself a manifest advantage to both town and country members.

Smoking concerts will be established, of which Mr. Ganz has consented to take the direction.

Musical soirées, concerts, conversations, and dramatic performances will from time to time be arranged by the members, and special performances will be given at intervals by professional artistes. An amateur orchestra will be constituted from amongst the members of the Club, the formation of which has been undertaken by Mr. J. Radcliffe, of the Royal Italian Opera.

The admission of guests to any of the Club entertainments will be by ticket of invitation only, issued by the Committee.

The Club-house will be entirely re-decorated, and re-furnished; and it is anticipated that it will be ready for occupation early in February. Telegraphic and telephone communication will be provided with the leading theatres.

The Club being proprietary, members will be relieved of all responsibility beyond their subscriptions.

The entrance subscription for the first 500 members will be 6 guineas for town and 4 guineas for country, after which the entrance fee will be 10 guineas. Foreign members and officers on foreign service, 2 guineas annually. Country members are such as reside beyond a twenty mile radius of London. A limited number of memberships for fifteen years will be granted at a reduced subscription of 40 guineas, without entrance fee.

Forms for membership can be obtained upon application to the Hon. Secretary, the Falstaff Club, Piazza, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOST NOTEWORTHY and GENUINE SUCCESS that has been achieved amidst the host of holiday amusements.

Vide the "Times," "Telegraph," "Standard," "Daily News," "Morning Post," "Echo," "Advertiser," "Clipper," "Observer," "Sunday Times," "Lloyd's," "News of the World," " Era," "Weekly Times."

## THE MORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,

the acknowledged supreme head of every Minstrel Band in either Hemisphere,

comprising no less than

## SEVENTY PERFORMERS SEVENTY PERFORMERS.

Proudly defying all attempts at rivalry.

## THE BRILLIANT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT;

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.

Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Arcs, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, JAN. 21, Handel's CORONATION ANTHEM; "The King shall Rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Athalia." Principal Vocalists, Miss C. Penna, Miss Jessie Jones, Mrs. Orridge, Reader, Mr. C. Fry. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 1s., 6d., 7s., 1s., and 2s., at Messrs' Offices, 7, John-street, Adelphi; Austin's, St. James's Hall; and principal Musicsellers.

M. CARRODOW will give a Performance on the VIOLIN at ST. JAMES'S HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 20. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 1s., of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; A. Hays, 26, Old Bond-street, and Royal Exchange-buildings; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

PICCADILLY HALL.—UFFNER'S ROYAL AMERICAN MIDGETS. The Smallest People in the World. Lucia Zarate, the Smallest Woman 18 years of age; present weight 44 lbs. General Mite, the Smallest Man 10 years of age; weight 9 lbs. Jenny Quigley and Commodore Foot. Two Receptions Daily, 2 to 5.30; 7 to 9. Children, One Shilling.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening doors open at 6.30. At Seven THE LOTTERY TICKET, at 4.45, the Grand Pantomime VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCE every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open 1.30. Children and Schools admitted at half-price to Morning Performances, on payment at the doors only. The celebrated VOYES FAMILY, Master C. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor; Madames Maud Howard, Collins, and Julie; Miller, Zauli and Zanfretta, &c. Double Harlequinade—Clowns, Mr. H. Payne and Mr. C. Lauri. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Box-Office open from Ten to Five Daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tenny

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Dean Stanley, in an eloquent sermon preached last Sunday, took occasion to refer to the contemporary Newspaper Press of England; and the terms in which one of the most accomplished, the most enlightened, and the most tolerant of living Anglican divines spoke of the Fourth Estate should go far to compensate the singularly one-sided and inaccurate conspectus of English journalism in the recent article (written, I believe, by Mr. Hitchman) in the *Quarterly Review*.

The Dean of Westminster alluded to the Press as "that mighty engine which is wielded as it never before has been wielded in this or in any other country." Some galled jades may wince, while the withers of others may be unwrung, at Dr. Stanley's parenthetical rebuke administered to "the vileness, and folly, and vice which a section of the public journals foster and favour," and to "the bitterness with which the so-called religious journals of the day address themselves to inflame, pervert, and exaggerate every topic of personal and party rancour." But that journalism which is neither vile nor vicious, neither bitter nor rancorous, will not fail to appreciate most gratefully the complimentary language of Dean Stanley when he declares, with respect to the great organs of public opinion, "that in the reasonableness, the purity, and the moderation of their utterances there is amidst all these shortcomings a ground of hope for the future of the English people that will require generations to shake."

I do not go altogether with the Dean when he bade his hearers compare the great English newspapers "with the like journals of other nations, notably with those whose language and utterances are so unworthy of the Great Republic of the West." I know a good deal about the American press, past and present; and about seventeen years ago I had frequently to thank the leading organs of public opinion in the Great Republic of the West for unstinted douches of sound hearty Billingsgate. I have been called a "Bloated Miscreant," a "Fat Cockney" (that soft impeachment I never denied), a "hired scribe," a "venal hack," and so forth. The *New York Tribune*, noticing my name in the list of contributors to a magazine published at Boston, genially remarked that my presence there was as distasteful as would be that of Satan among the Angels; and one of the most distinguished of American humorists publicly insinuated that I had printed an apology for the assassination of President Lincoln; nor had he the grace to retract his calumny, although the London publisher who reproduced it here was glad to compromise the action for libel which I brought against him.

But all this, you must remember, was in the bygone. From what I saw of the Transatlantic press between November, 1879, and April, 1880 (and they were getting ready then, you must bear in mind, for the Presidential Election campaign), it seems to me that, within the last decade at least, a wonderful improvement has taken place in the tone and temper of journalism throughout the States, and that the reasonableness, the purity, and the moderation of the utterances of the leading journals in the great cities of the Union are fully on a par with the characteristics of the most important English newspapers.

Mem.: In the dissemination and collocation of news the American press beats Europe altogether out of the field. The system, too, of mutual "exchanges" among editors "fosters and favours" a universal circulation of droll stories and quaint locutions (some of the drollest and quaintest come from the remotest ends of the Republic), and make the newspapers very entertaining reading. The chief shortcoming of the press in America is, to my thinking, the paucity of hebdomadal journals, in which matured and cultivated Thought can resume and comment on the incidents of the week. This is, indeed, a deficiency which is being slowly remedied; but no American city, to my knowledge, supports weekly journals of the solid and thoughtful calibre of the *Spectator*, the *Athenaeum*, the *Academy*, the *Builder*, and the *Saturday Review*. The *Scientific American* is, on the other hand, an admirably digested periodical.

A large number of clergymen, nestling under the wing of the Dean of St. Paul's, have addressed a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in response to an invitation on the part of the Primate of All England to the clergy who feel dissatisfied or alarmed at the present circumstances of the Church to state what they desire should be the way of remedy. The memorialists, in reply, respectfully express their desire "for a distinctly avowed policy of toleration and forbearance on the part of our hierarchy in dealing with questions of ritual," and "a tolerant recognition of divergent ritual practice." The meaning of this seems to be that the memorialists claim the privilege of doing precisely as they please in matters of vestments and ceremonies.

Into the doctrinal questions affected by Ritualism I should, obviously, no more dream of entering in this place than I should of discussing the Irish land question, inditing an essay on the Aeolic Digamma, or penning a prolixion on Chinese Metaphysics. My interest in what is called Ritualism is purely and simply artistic; and from an artistic point of view I have long been an attentive student of a book called the "Manuale Clericorum," edited by the Rev. Frederick George Lee, D.C.L., F.S.A., Vicar of All Saints', Lambeth. Dr. Lee's manual is an abridgment of the larger "Directorium Anglicanum," and is a complete "Costumier" for the conduct of public worship on the Ritualistic model. I am not about to argue about the book one way or another. I only ask moderate Churchmen to read the "Manuale Clericorum," and see what is said about credences, piscinæ, aumbryes, sedilia, processions and introits, albs, stoles, chasubles, amices, girdles, maniples, dalmatics, sandals, mitres, palls, amysse, and birretas. Read all about these things, and then state your opinions thereupon to your families and friends. *Non regiam di lor; ma guarda*—I need not complete the quotation.

There are some outcomes of human study and thought which seem intuitively to group themselves together geometrically, so to speak—now in circles, now in triangles, now in parallel lines. To my thinking, artistically considered, Ritualism, as a generality, appears to form a square; one side of which is formed by the "Tracts for the Times," another by the dogma of Prae-Rafaellitism, as propounded by Mr. Gabriel Dante Rossetti, Mr. Ford Madox Browne, and Mr. E. Burne Jones; a third by the Encyclopædia of vestments and ceremonies, compiled by the indefatigable erudition of the Rev. Dr. Lee; and the fourth by—well, it is almost a comic, it is certainly a satirical book, by a most learned and pious, although very eccentric, English architect, long since deceased.

Do you know the "Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture in England," by the late A. Welby Pugin (not the unfortunate gentleman who was always writing libels against Mr. Herbert, the Royal Academician, but his distinguished father, who built so many Gothic churches, and aided Sir Charles Barry so notably in designing the Gothic details of decoration for the New Houses of Parliament)? "Pugin's Apology" is the book which I mean, and which forms the fourth side of my mentally-pictured square. In some fifty quarto pages, copiously illustrated with superb etchings, Mr. Pugin sounded the *réveille* of the Gothic revival and the death knell of the Nash, or stucco and "compo" style in architecture. Mingled with splendid designs for churches, public buildings, and even railway arches and tunnels in the Gothic manner, are savage caricatures of existing and sham classical edifices, among which the grand and gloomy arch fronting the Euston Terminus as a "grand Cab and Omnibus Entrance" does not escape ridicule. One of the drollest of the illustrations (although the drollery is wholly unconscious) is a series of examples of modern female costume adapted to Sepulchral Brasses. English ladies of the year 1843 are drawn, with their arms weekly crossed over their bosoms, or their finger tips touching in the act of orison, in garments so Gothicised as to give them a vague resemblance to English matrons and damsels of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Nor Ritualism nor Prae-Rafaellitism, I venture to think, would have come to a head without the aid of the erudite and eccentric A. Welby Pugin.

A contemporary on hospitably Christmas thoughts intent lately obliged its readers with a recipe for stuffing a turkey. Among the ingredients was "morel." This week my contemporary announces that it has been warned by several correspondents that "morel" is the black nightshade, and a deadly poison. This caution may be useful to persons who are imperfectly acquainted with culinary practice, and who, in a fit of amateur enthusiasm, might be tempted to try their hands at stuffing a turkey; but the experts know full well that there is "morel," and that there are "morils" or "morels." The various orthography of the word is positively exasperating.

The Library Dictionary (Collins, London and Glasgow, 1871) states that the "morell" (the German *morchel*) is an edible fungus, allied to the mushroom, and largely employed in the manufacture of ketchup. Unfortunately, it is also the name of a plant of the genus *Solanum*, garden nightshade. The same Library Dictionary goes on to say that "moril" (the French *morille* and the German *morchila*) is a mushroom of the size of a walnut, full of little holes. I suppose that most of us have partaken of *omelette aux morilles* at a Parisian restaurant. But in "Worcester's Webster's Dictionary" (London, Routledge, 1873) we have "morel" with one l, and with the definition that it is "a plant, a fungus or mushroom, used in soups and gravies, &c., and a kind of cherry. See morello." Nothing is said about black or garden nightshade; but further on Smart is quoted for "moril" being a mushroom of the size of a walnut. But Bailey, in his very big dictionary, clears the atmosphere by telling us, on the authority of the Jesuits' "Dictionnaire de Trévoux," that "morel," or "petty morel," is the garden nightshade, and that the "morille" is the smallest and most delicate kind of mushroom. Clearly, then, we should stuff our turkeys and accommodate our omelettes with "morilles" and not with "morel;" yet I am afraid that many *marchands de comestibles* in London, and many more cooks, know the tiny mushrooms, not as "morilles" but as "morels."

An excellent and practically philanthropic idea is that about to be carried out by an association in course of formation for the supply of hot food to the labouring population, at the docks, and at large factories in and about the metropolis. The industrial poor experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining warm victuals at a low price; and their commons during the hours of the working day are often of the shortest and the hardest. The association, of the starting of which I read in the *Daily News*, intend to send out barrows or trucks, fitted with heating apparatus, which are to be wheeled about from place to place as required, supplying hot soup, bread, and other provisions of the best quality and at the lowest possible price. It is proposed to add slices of tinned meat made hot; and I am told by the authorities of the Gynæcum attached to this establishment, that the peripatetic restaurateurs ought to be able to sell a comforting bowl of hot soup, thickened with rice or oatmeal, for three halfpence; and a good mess of Irish stew, made of "scrags" of mutton, or Australian meat, and with plenty of onions and potatoes, for twopence. Collops of baked beef, too, should be procurable for twopence; and I hope that penny-worths of pudding—the regular Charles Dickens "plum-duff," familiarly known as "Spotted Covey"—will not be forgotten. I have seen some very beautiful and moving things in my time, from the *Venus de Medicis* and the *Apollo*, from *Frascati* and *Niagara*, from *Pompeii* and the Bay of *Dublin* to the *Charity Children* at St. Paul's, and a June sunset on *Hampstead-heath*; but I certainly know no more deeply interesting spectacle than that of a ragged lad on a very cold day in a cookshop in *Long-acre* devouring a penn'orth of

pudding. It does him good evidently. It should do you good, even to the unloosening of your purse-strings, to see him eat that succulent "duff."

I repeat that the peripatetic restaurant notion is an admirably excellent one. It seems perfectly practicable; and I see no reason whatever why it should not prove a commercial as well as a social success. Very soon, I should say, the enterprise will be self-supporting; but, in the outset, it will be necessary to raise some money by public subscription for the purchase of the barrows, the heating apparatus, and the *batterie de cuisine*. Durable pots and pans are somewhat expensive articles. The promoters of the undertaking propose that any donor of an entire barrow shall have the privilege of nominating an attendant, who will be able to earn from four shillings a day and upwards, according to his activity as a salesman. I am glad to learn that a deputation of gentlemen interested in this "Hot Food for the Working Poor" scheme have waited on the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and that the Chief Magistrate of the City has expressed his approbation of the movement and promised it his support. This implies, I trust, the concurrent adhesion of Colonel Fraser, the Commissioner of City Police; but, at the same time, it is most desirable to obtain the approval of Sir Edmund Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan police. The attendants on the barrows must be, as a *sine qua non*, honest, civil, and industrious fellows, and they should wear proper uniforms or badges; but a most sensible and beneficent movement will surely collapse if the superintendents and inspectors of the Metropolitan Police do not receive the strictest instructions from head-quarters to prevent their constables from harrying and interfering with the peripatetic restaurateurs.

I was offered lately what purported to be an undeniably genuine autograph of Napoleon I. when First Consul for a comparatively trifling sum. Much against the grain, I declined to purchase it. I am as credulous, I suppose, as most folks; but there is one thing in which I am a confirmed and incurable sceptic. I refuse to believe in the authenticity of any autograph whatsoever, unless I have seen the person to whom the autograph is ascribed write it with his own hand, or unless I have direct and positive evidence (in the way of pedigree from possessor) that he did so write it. Start with this positive, although slightly paradoxical postulate, and you will save yourself an immensity of trouble. You will run no risk of squandering your money on the purchase of autographs which, for all their carefully traced and ostensibly perfect histories, may be spurious; and you will not be worried every time you leave home by the dread that your precious autographs may be devoured by the rats, or destroyed by fire, or in some manner or another, come to grief.

Thus, I have set not the slightest store by the autographs (neither few nor uninteresting) which have fallen in my way during a tolerably lengthened career. I have given away my Hogarth, my Molière, my Broughams, my Victor Hugo's, my Dickens (with a few exceptions of letters relating to matters not presently communicable), and my Thackerays. Nor can I understand the autograph-hunting craze any more than I can comprehend that for collecting postage stamps.

Curiously enough, even while I am penning these "Echoes," there has come to my hand a copy of a newspaper called the *Daily Examiner*, published at San Francisco, in which, in the "London Letter" of the *Examiner's* correspondent, there is a "screed" of violent abuse of my humble self, quite in the old style of seventeen years ago. I am accused of having been "dead-headed" over twenty-five thousand miles of railway in the United States (!) or of not having paid my hotel bills (?) (I spent a thousand pounds in four months and a half's travelling and hotel bills), and of being "ungrateful" for the courtesies extended to me; and it is further stated that I "vapour against America" in the "Echoes." Whether I have ever so "vapoured" I must leave the readers of this page and the readers of this column to determine. The London correspondent of the *Daily Examiner* is also classical; for, after telling me that I am "an insufferable egotist," he advises me to improve my literary style by reading Cæsar's *Commentaries*, in which the word "Ego" does not once occur. I think that I read a great many years ago in the Latin tongue of the summary diligence with which Cæsar made his entry into Gaul; but what would you say of these "Echoes" were they written in the third person instead of the first? What would you say if I wrote "'G. A. S.' read the amiable remarks of the anonymous writer of malicious untruths in the *San Francisco Daily Examiner*? At the outset, 'G. A. S.' felt inclined to think that Dean Stanley was right after all, and that he ought to cancel the paragraphs in which he spoke of a marked improvement in the tone and temper of the American press. On second thoughts, 'G. A. S.' resolved to let the paragraphs stand; first because he knows gross personal abuse of harmless individuals to be quite an exceptional blot upon modern American journalism, and next because he is persuaded that the writer of the abuse in question is no more an American than he is a gentleman."

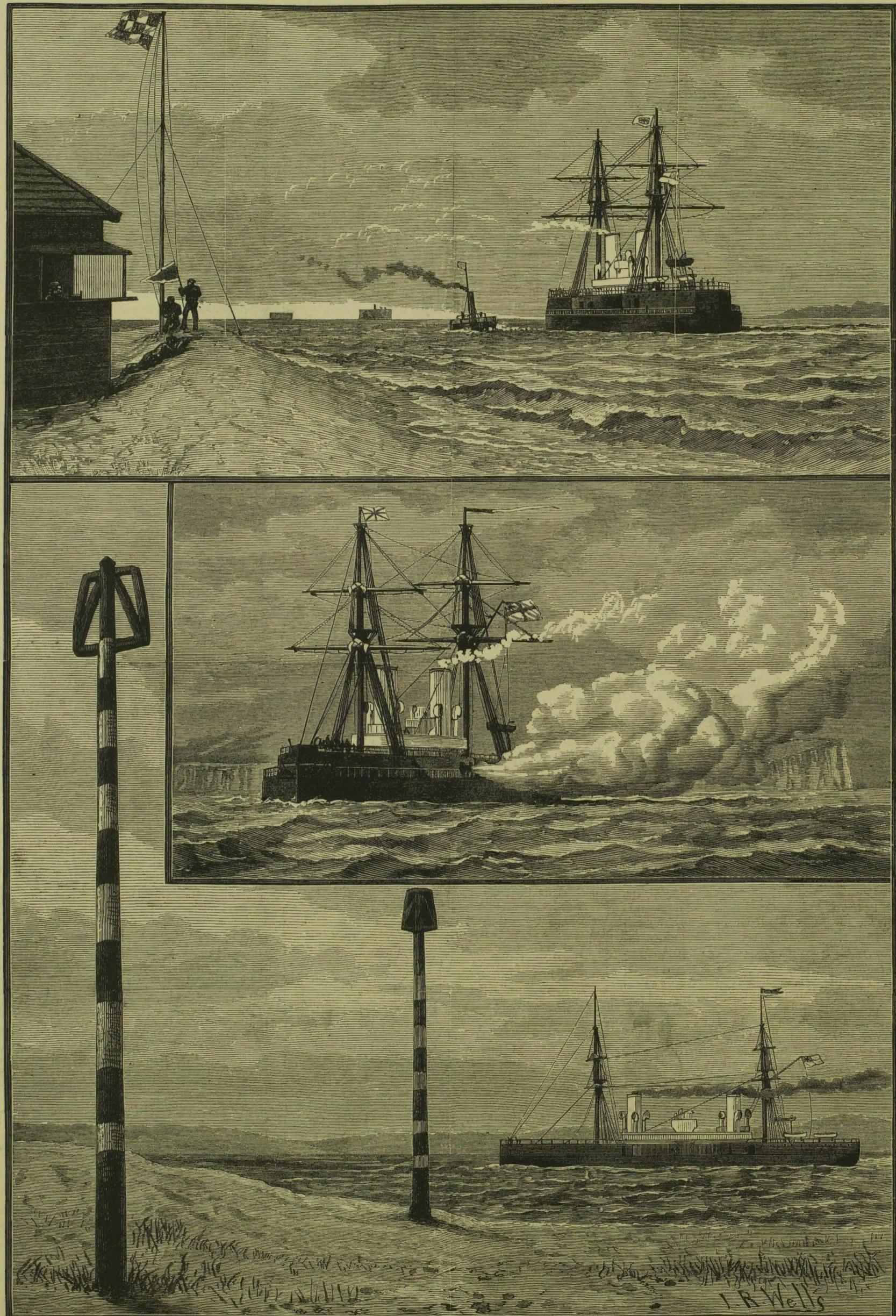
I think that, were I to adopt this style, you would soon wish "G. A. S." at Jericho. Shall I write as "We?" I write "We" in a leading article three hundred times a year; and, surely, I may be suffered to say "I" by way of a change on Saturdays.

Mem.: Unless I am mistaken, the well-known missionary and traveller, the Rev. Dr. Wolff, sometime Kector of Isle Brewers, did use the third person in his *Bokhara* book, which I must have read some thirty years ago. I have a dim remembrance of a passage running somewhat to this effect:—"Why did Wolff neglect to follow this course?" "Because Wolff was a fool." He was anything but a fool, this Rev. Dr. Wolff; but, the rather, a very learned, shrewd, and kindly man.

Touching Californian journalism, the following from the *San Francisco News Letter*, in an article deprecating the senseless and mischievous anti-Jewish crusade in Germany, may be considered as almost *impayable* in its delicious naïveté and candour. "We have in this country a large and wealthy Jewish population; but, notwithstanding our boasted 'smartness,' very few of us can do more than hold our own against them, *although we are, beyond a question, fully as unscrupulous as they are!*" In the way of wearing one's heart upon one's sleeve, this admission is worthy to rank with the title of the celebrated pamphlet on financial and commercial enterprise, "Honesty is the Best Policy: By One who has tried Both."

G. A. S.

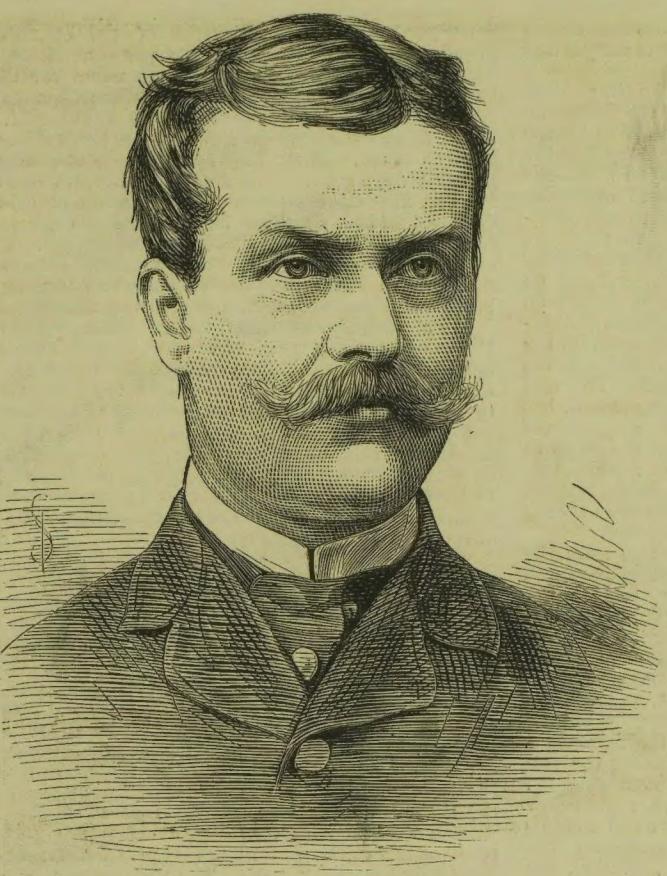
H.M.S. INFLEXIBLE AT PORTSMOUTH.  
SEE PAGE 54.



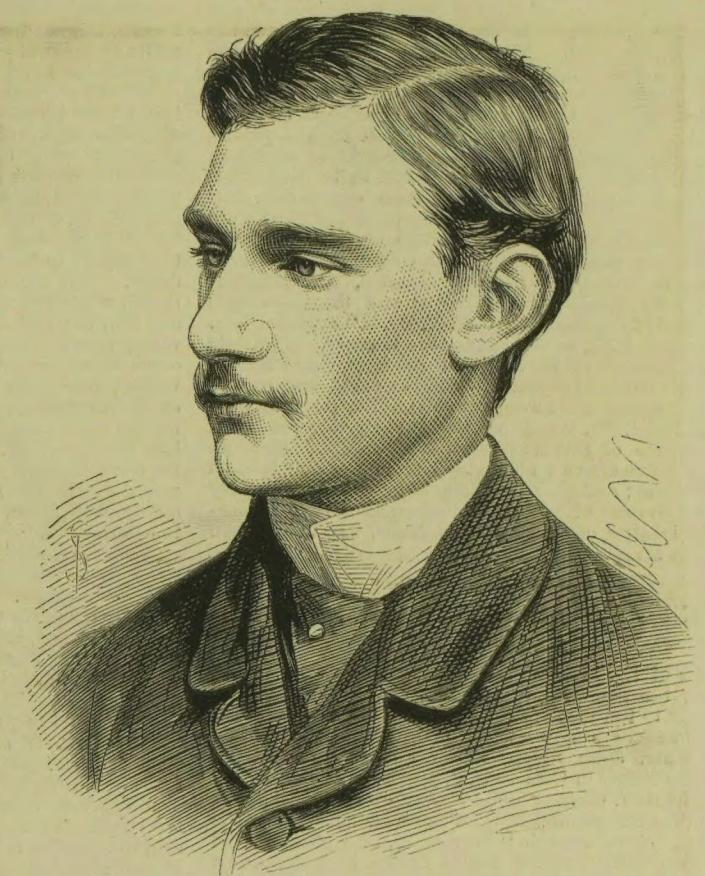
1. SWINGING COMPASSES OFF THE MAGNETIC STATION AT GILKICKER POINT. 2. GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS. 3. THE MEASURED MILE.

MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

SEE PAGE 54.



LORD CARRINGTON.



THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.



THE BASUTO WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE MORNING MEAL.—SEE PAGE 58.

## THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE TRIALS.

The trial of Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., and thirteen other leading members of the Irish Land League, before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry, in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin, has been going on since Tuesday, the 28th ult., almost every day, except Saturdays and Sundays. But Mr. Parnell and several others of the "traversers," or defendants, who are members of the House of Commons, have ceased to attend their trial, having come to London for the opening of Parliament. This seems to have deprived the proceedings in Court of all that popular interest which was excited by their appearance before the Judges and Jury in the first week of the trial. The evidence produced by the Counsel for the prosecution has also been of a dull and tedious kind for the listeners and spectators in Court. It has consisted, almost entirely, of extracts from the speeches of the Land League orators at various meetings throughout Ireland, proved by witnesses who were mostly Government reporters, or officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary who could write shorthand. The audience in Court has dwindled from day to day, and there has been scarcely any crowd in the precincts of the Court, or at the doors—less, indeed, than when ordinary cases are being tried. The witnesses have been called and examined by the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Heron, and other counsel for the Crown; and they have been cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. M'Loughlin, Q.C., and Mr. Walker, Q.C., as counsel for the defence. Portraits of these six learned gentlemen, in their most characteristic attitudes while engaged together, on the one side and on the other, in the present trial, were sketched a few days since by our Special Artist, Mr. Wallis Mackay, and are now presented on the front page of this Number of our Journal. The case for the Crown was closed on Tuesday last, by the examination of its last witness; and the Court then adjourned to Thursday morning, on account of the slight indisposition of Mr. Macdonogh, the leading counsel for the defence, who would then have to begin his speech.

## MOVER AND SECONDER OF LORDS' ADDRESS.

The portraits of Lord Carrington, the mover, and the Earl of Yarborough, the seconder, of the Address of the House of Lords in reply to the Queen's Speech at the Opening of Parliament last week, are now engraved. Those of Mr. Stuart Rendel and Mr. John Slagg, mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Commons, appeared in our last.

The Right Hon. Charles Robert Carrington, third Baron Carrington (this different spelling of the surname and title is found in Sir Bernard Burke's "Peerage"), of Upton, in the county of Nottingham, and of Bulcote Lodge, in Ireland, is a peer both of the United Kingdom and of the Irish peerage. The founder of this family was John Smith, of Cropwell-Boteler, Titeby, in Nottinghamshire, in the time of Charles I. They became London merchants and bankers; and there are several wealthy branches of the family, notably those represented by Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., of Woodhall Park, Herts; Mr. Dorrien Smith, of Ashlyns, Herts, and of Trese Abey, Scilly Isles, who succeeded the late Mr. Augustus Smith; and Sir H. Bromley, Bart., of East Stoke, Notts, whose grandfather, in 1778, changed the name of Smith for Bromley. Lord Carrington's ancestor, Robert Smith, was created a peer in 1796. It was not till 1839 that the late Lord Carrington, who had long sat in the House of Commons as Mr. R. J. Smith, took, by Royal license, the surname of Carrington, which has quite recently, in August last year, been confirmed to the present Lord Carrington and his two brothers, Colonel the Hon. W. H. P. Carrington, M.P. for High Wycombe, an officer of the Queen's household, and Colonel the Hon. Rupert Carrington, M.P. for Bucks, now serving in South Africa. Lord Carrington, who was born in May, 1843, has been an officer of the Royal Horse Guards, and sat three years in the House of Commons. He shares the office of Hereditary Lord Chamberlain in right of his mother, who was sister and coheiress of the late Lord Willoughby de Eresby. His Lordship married, in 1878, a daughter of Lord Suffield, and has one child. His chief seat is Wycombe Abbey, High Wycombe.

The Earl of Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley Anderson Pelham, Baron Yarborough, of Lincolnshire, and Baron Worsley, of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, was born in June, 1859, and has, therefore, but just come of age. He succeeded his father as fourth Earl in 1875. The Pelham family, originally of Sussex, gained distinction in the reign of Elizabeth, when Sir William Pelham rendered important military and political services to the Crown in Scotland, France, and Ireland. The first peerage, a barony, was granted in 1794, and the earldom in 1837. The late Earl of Yarborough was well known as managing chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and promoter of the Great Grimsby Docks. The principal seat of his Lordship is Brocklesby Park, Ulceby, Lincolnshire.

The two portraits are from photographs, that of Lord Carrington by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, and that of the Earl of Yarborough by Messrs. Mayall.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., M.P., has been elected Treasurer of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

Sir Theodore Martin has postponed the delivery of his address as Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews till the beginning of next Session.

Mr. Evelyn Hay Murray has been appointed Secretary of Commissions, in the place of Mr. Carrington Francis, who has resigned.

At the annual meeting of the board of delegates connected with the Hospital Saturday Fund, held last Saturday evening, it was stated that the last annual collection realised £6604, of which £1398 was raised by street collections and £5206 by means of employés' sheets. The total was an increase of £452 upon the previous year.

A preliminary meeting of the committee of the Mech Fund was held yesterday week at the offices of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. Among those present were the Marquis of Huntly (chairman and treasurer), Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Thomas Duckham, M.P., Mr. R. K. Causton, M.P., Mr. James Caird, C.B., Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., and Mr. Bousfield Shaw (the honorary secretary). Letters were read from Lord Spencer and others regretting their inability to attend. On the motion of the Marquis of Huntly, seconded by Mr. R. K. Causton, M.P., it was resolved that a national committee be appointed with the view of raising a fund to provide for the widow and family of the late Mr. J. J. Mech, and a general committee, consisting of the gentlemen present, with power to add to their number, was appointed for the purpose of carrying out that object. Among the subscriptions promised were: The members of the Court of Aldermen, £500; the Duke of Bedford, £100; the Earl of Leicester, £100; Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., £100; Messrs. Garrett, Grimwood, and Whittaker, £105.

## HER MAJESTY'S SHIP INFLEXIBLE.

This most powerful turret-ship of the Royal Navy, commenced building at Portsmouth on Feb. 24, 1874, and launched by Princess Louise on April 27, 1876, might well be supposed to be now almost ready for service at sea. It would be superfluous to inquire into the causes which have retarded her progress. At the time she was designed the Inflexible was a complete novelty in naval shipbuilding. At almost every stage of her construction she has been the source of much anxiety and controversy on the part of the Construction Department. Not only was she the largest turret-ship in the service, but she was protected by the thickest armour, armed with the heaviest guns, and was in other respects unique and unparalleled as an engine of war.

After her gunnery trials on the 16th and 17th ult., and the trial of her propelling machinery on the 18th, the Inflexible was taken back into the repairing basin at Portsmouth for the purpose of being completed for sea. But, notwithstanding the successful manner in which she passed the ordeal to which she was subjected, the simultaneous discharge of 1350 lb. of powder and 5100 lb. of metal from her three guns at fifteen and forty-five degrees abaft the starboard beam, failing to cause the least injury to the hull, the Inflexible is still doomed to further delay. Only three of the 80-ton guns had been placed on board, while the automatic sights of Sir William Armstrong and Co., the compound sights devised at Woolwich, the elevating arcs and gear, the dials for showing the training, the connections for turning the fore turret from within, and the various indicating apparatus, remain to be fitted. The roof of the after turret had, indeed, been temporarily secured, but for the other turret, which contained the solitary gun, no roof had been provided. And it is very unlikely that the ship will be commissioned with an imperfect armament; since this would require the fore turret to be roofed and have its interior fittings completed, with the prospect of the entire work having to be done over again after the fourth gun is received.

Seen from a distance, the Inflexible appears free from the strangeness and ungainliness which have come to be associated with turret-ships. This is in a great degree owing to the artistic manner in which paint has been applied. The hull, superstructures, and turrets being all blackened, causes the whole floating mass to resemble an ordinary broadside ship of high freeboard. If the reader imagine the letter H to be placed upon the hull of an ordinary man-of-war, he may form an idea of the profile presented by the Inflexible at the distance of a few miles. The letter, which is the more conspicuous from its being painted yellow, represents the two funnels and the flying deck which spans the intervening space. The distance between the funnels is 75 ft. 3 in.; and below the crossbar of the H are placed the turrets, which may be said to resemble colossal cheeses. Outside the uprights of the H, and at distances, respectively, of 17 ft. and 21 ft. 9 in., the masts are fixed, which, unlike those of an ordinary turret-ship, are fully equipped spars, and rise to a height in the case of the foremast to 109 ft. 9 in., and in that of the mainmast to 172 ft. 9 in. Though fitted with lower topsail, topgallant, and royal yards, and having a spread of upwards of 20,000 square yards of canvas, the masts are intended only for purposes of drill, but, nevertheless, serve to modify the appearance of the ship. With a near approach, its aspect is much changed. The fore and aft superstructures recede from the sides, and shrink into a narrow compass along the middle line, to allow of a sheer deck for the fire of the guns; the turrets become defined, the various trunks and cowls for relieving the under-decks of their imprisoned hot air become visible, and the whole ship assumes the sternness of a floating war-engine.

The guns themselves measure each 26 ft. 9 in. in length; their diameter at the largest part is 6 ft., the distance from end to end of the trunnions being 8 ft. 10 in. The bore is 24 ft. long, and its calibre is 16 in., except for the last 5 ft. in the chamber, which has a diameter of 18 in. The size of the projectile varies with the different character of the shell used. Common shell measures 3 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length, Palliser 3 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., while shrapnel and case are 3 ft. 9 in. long. The weight of each projectile is about 1700 lb. The powder charge, which is divided into three and four parts, consists of 425 lb. of pebble, or 450 lb. of prismatic powder. The bringing up of such ponderous projectiles and charges from the shell-rooms and magazines and their ready control require special appliances, and here again hydraulic power has been called into play. We cannot describe the extraordinary variety of the mechanical appliances. The flats at the fore and after ends below the armour-deck have been literally transformed into engine-rooms. Forward are placed the hydraulic engine and tank, the capstan engine, the engines for training the under-water tubes for discharging the Whitehead torpedoes, and which work one within the other by means of compressed air, the engines and reservoirs for charging the submerged and above-water torpedoes, the distilling condensers for supplying the crew with fresh water, the engine for distributing the water throughout the ship, and the engine for pumping overboard the water from the wash-places; while on the after-flat there are the second hydraulic engine and tank, the hydraulic hand-pump, a steam-steering engine, the coupling for working the tiller by hand, and the tiller itself and gearing, a Brush electric machine for lighting up the fighting parts of the ship, with a Brotherhood engine for driving it, and a D Gramme machine for use as a protection against torpedo attacks by night, with another Brotherhood engine for turning it; and when to all this machinery are added the main engines and the numerous hydraulic machines for working the guns, it may be safely asserted that the Inflexible rather resembles a floating factory than a ship.

We are indebted to a correspondent, an officer of the Royal Artillery, for the sketches that show the appearance of H.M.S. Inflexible while undergoing her recent experimental trials at Portsmouth. She is represented off the Magnetic Station at Gilkicker Point during the well-known nautical manoeuvre of revolving, as it were on a pivot, to test the correct performance of the ship's compasses, which is familiarly called "swinging her compass." In the second illustration she appears as engaged in making trial of her guns. The third sketch is that of painting the mast, 47 ft. 6 in. high, erected on the shore at Stokes Bay, to mark "the measured mile" by which the speed of all her Majesty's ships has to be tested.

Her Majesty has appointed Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, K.C., to be Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to General Sir Frederick Paul Haines.

Sir Samuel Rowe, Governor of the West Africa Settlements, has been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast Colony; and Captain Havelock, late Chief Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles, Governor of the West Africa Settlements.

The Earl of Fife, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, has resigned his office. He will be succeeded as Parliamentary representative of the Home Office in the House of Lords by the Earl of Dalhousie, one of the Lords in Waiting. Lord Fife's resignation does not, the *Daily News* is informed, originate in any dissent on his part from the policy of the Government.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The municipal elections, which took place on Sunday last, resulted in Paris in a notable defeat of the resuscitated Commune. For the sake of record, the following results are interesting. Forty-eight Republican members of the old Municipal Council were re-elected; four Reactionary members of the old Council were re-elected; four new Republican members were elected, and three new Reactionary members. There are twenty-one ballottages. The voting was very active. In 1878, 40 per cent of the electors inscribed abstained; last Sunday only 34 per cent abstained. The *Collectivistes-révolutionnaires*, the new name for the different Communist and Socialist groups, presented a list of fifty-seven candidates, not one of whom was elected. Trinquet alone, in whose case there is ballottage, has a chance of being finally elected. These fifty-seven candidates obtained altogether 14, 174 votes out of a total of 259,943 votes recorded. Finally, nine ex-members of the Commune of 1871 were candidates. They obtained between them 6963 votes. The number of voters inscribed at Paris was 391,402. The number of abstentionists was, therefore, 131,459. Complete returns from the provinces have not yet come to hand, but there can be no doubt that the Republicans have gained ground.

As at present constituted, the reactionary party in the Paris Municipal Council gain two seats, which secures them a minority of seven in an assembly of 320 members. But, as I have said above, the chief interest of the elections consists in the check of the Communalist candidates even in the outlying and reputedly revolutionary quarters. Both the violent and moderate revolutionary candidates alike obtained but a paltry number of votes, and the working men electors of Paris seem to have clearly signified that they are opposed to all action tending to a reconstitution of the Commune, and to all policy affecting a revolutionary character.

Certainly, now that the Republic is fairly and apparently firmly established, the Communist and revolutionary agitators have no *raison d'être*. Rochefort, perhaps, may be admitted as an amusing and sometimes useful critic. But as for the organisation and banding together of the *annistis* as a party, that seems out of the question. The last batch of the *annistis* who came from New Caledonia on board the *Navarin* returned to Paris on Friday and Saturday, and amongst them Citizen Trinquet, whose illegal election as Municipal Councillor last spring hastened the passing of the amnesty bill. A number of radical notabilities, including M. Louis Blanc and M. Clémenceau, went to meet them at the station, where Louise Michel reproached M. Clémenceau with not having been present at Blanqui's funeral. The result of this conversation was that M. Clémenceau told Louise Michel that he did not share her views, and now he has been pronounced to be a renegade. The same evening, however, Louise Michel was hissed down for the first time at a public meeting. This is, perhaps, the beginning of the end.

The Senate and the Chamber meet to-day after the Christmas vacation, but merely *pro forma*. Both houses determined unanimously to adjourn until Jan. 20.

To-night a long expected *première*, that of M. Alphonse Daudet's "Jack," will take place at the Odéon. The general dress rehearsal before the members of the press and a select public of friends took place last night. The audience was very brilliant, for M. Alphonse Daudet numbers amongst his friends all who are eminent in letters and art. The piece is taken from the novel "Jack," a masterpiece of irony, pity, and anger. The reproach that was made against the novel was that it was too cruel; in adapting the novel for the stage, M. Alphonse Daudet and his collaborator the actor Lafontaine, have softened the ferocity of the novel to a certain extent. Still, it remains terribly cruel. Last night there is little exaggeration in saying that there was not a dry eye in the house. But, above all, it is a bold piece. "Jack," as the reader may remember, is the history of the son of an adventuress, Ida de Barancy, a silly, chattering, empty-headed, vain, and pretty woman, who has become, in a sense, the slave of a pseudo poet, Amaury d'Argenton. Ida loves Jack, when she thinks of him; but d'Argenton has such power over her that he causes poor little Jack to be brought up as a blacksmith. Out of despair the poor fellow, hoping to be able to rescue his mother from her giddy and unworthy life, engages himself as a stoker on board a Transatlantic steamer, escapes miraculously from a watery grave, and comes home to die in the arms of strangers, while his mother lives happy and heedless, infatuated with her pseudo poet and the intellectual society of a swarm of Bohemians who sponge upon him. I have not space to give even an outline of the scenes in "Jack." Of plot there is very little, and love plays only a very secondary rôle in it. The main interest of the piece, as in Emile Angier's "Mariage d'Olympe" lies in the ruthless and ferocious exposure of the odious levity of Ida, Jack's mother. In two masterly scenes, the boldest and most poignant that have been seen on the modern stage, M. Alphonse Daudet has confronted the three elements that have each been used effectively by so many French dramatists, the mother, the son, and the lover. As in all M. Alphonse Daudet's work, there is infinite wit, infinite pathos, and a purity and charm of sentiment, a poetry, which puts him far above any French contemporary writer. That "Jack" will create a great sensation there can be no doubt. It is a work that bears the imprint of some of M. Daudet's most personal and most striking qualities.

I spoke in my last letter about the publication of George Sand's letters in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and about the correspondence between George Sand and Alfred de Musset. The affair between *lui et elle* is the grand love-story of this century, and people are naturally curious to know more about it than is given in George Sand's famous volume and Paul de Musset's reply. But now a controversy has sprung up as to whether the famous letters still exist. M. Jules Troubat, the literary executor of Paul de Musset, says that he has a letter in which George Sand declares that she burnt all Alfred de Musset's letters. However that may be, Paul de Musset and his sister, at the moment when George Sand asked for her letters to be returned, sat up all night and made a copy of them. The original letters were restored to George Sand, and may have been burnt, as the letter in M. Troubat's possession says they were. Paul de Musset's papers have, I hear, been sent to the Bibliothèque Nationale, sealed, and with directions that they are to be opened in 1910, thirty years hence! Meanwhile, it appears that M. Alfred Hedouin, brother of the painter, possesses some letters and verses of George Sand and Alfred de Musset, which were given to him by the actress Marie Dorval, who was a great friend of George Sand. This is all that I can find out about this incident for the moment.

Parisian life at the present moment is dull, owing to the reaction from the New-Year's fêtes. The return of the deputies will probably enliven things a little. On Thursday last heavy snow fell, and the past week has been very cold and frosty continuously. This afternoon snow is falling, though not heavily. T. C.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

An announcement, which may be held tantamount to a *communiqué*, has appeared in the daily papers stating that the architectural revival of the Temple of Artemis, in the second act of Mr. Tennyson's tragedy of "The Cup" at the Lyceum, was designed by Mr. James Knowles (the distinguished architect and Editor of the *Nineteenth Century*), and was executed under his direction by Messrs. Hawes Craven, Cuthbert, and Arnott. The design was in part suggested by the magnificent relics which remain to us of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. This acknowledgment was certainly due to Mr. Knowles, who has long been known as an earnest and accomplished student of Greek art, and who has brought all his knowledge, experience, and taste to bear on the ordinance of a scene unparalleled, perhaps, in our time for its splendour, its completeness, and its weird impressiveness. In saying this, I am not by any means forgetting the famous "seashore and rolling billows" scene by Clarkson Stanfield in "Acis and Galatea," during the Macready management at Drury Lane; the many pictorial triumphs achieved at "The Lane," the Lyceum (in the Vestris and Charles Mathews and Planché burlesque days, and the Princess's, by Mr. William Beverley); nor the renowned "oblique sets" in "Sardanapalus"; and in Shakspearian revivals at the last-named house, under Charles Kean's sway. One of the chief attractions, however, in the Artemisian revival in "The Cup" is the originality of the construction of the temple itself. I do not know whether solidly modelled bas-reliefs and cornices, fluted shafts of columns and moulded capitals, have been used on the stage before as adjuncts to ordinary scene-painting on flat surfaces; but to me the effect at the Lyceum was as novel and as impressive as the famous permanent proscenium in low relief constructed by Palladio after the ancient Roman model in the Teatro Filarmonico at Vicenza.

Crowds continue to fill the Lyceum nightly, and will so continue to fill it, I have no doubt, for many more nights to come. Meanwhile, it is instructive to watch the conflict of critical opinions as to the merits of "The Cup" as a drama, and of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry as the principal performers therein. The strongest objection which I have heard urged against Mr. Tennyson's drama is that its plot and characters are narrowed and contracted to dwarfish proportions. I take this objection to be a very weak one, if the play be looked upon, as it should be, as one built upon Greek lines. What can be narrower or more contracted than the plots of the "Agamemnon," of the "Orestes," of the "Eumenides" of the "Phaedra," of "Les Horaces"? If an epopee thoroughly complete, it surely gains rather than loses by simplicity and directness of story; and "The Cup," amply sufficing as it is in its terrible simplicity, would most assuredly have been spoiled by a multiplicity of scenes and characters and an underplot which it would have been next to impossible to make anything more than an excrescence and an incubrance to the drama. Touching the performance of Mr. Henry Irving as Synorix, very little diversity of opinion (save, of course, among the habitual and, seemingly, incurable anti-Irvingites) seems to prevail. It is agreed upon, with nearly complete unanimity, that Mr. Irving interprets most eloquently and most subtly the complex and consequently difficult character of the passionate libertine who slays Sinnatus, and finds his death-doom in the Cup presented to him at the bridal altar by his victim's widow and his vainly fancied wife. The genius of the dramatist, as most superbly expounded by the tragedian, leads to this remarkable result, that although we shudder at the detestable criminality of Synorix, and admit the justice of his punishment, the man never appears in the light of such a despicable villain as a mere assassin and profligate coveter of *le bien d'autrui* should be. The wretched suitor of Camma comes before us as a man rent by a devouring and irresistible passion; and his crime and its expiation seem alike inscribed on the irrevocable rolls of Fate. He is foredoomed from the beginning to be the slayer and the slain. He may inspire terror; but we can scarcely hate him, and so gallantly does he bear himself that he certainly never awakens a feeling bordering on contempt. He is less a Crook Backed Richard or a fiendish Iago than a guilty yet still noble Claude Frollo. One of the neatest apologies for not loathing Synorix which I have heard was from the lips of a lady. "Perhaps," she remarked, "homicide was not thought so much of among the ancient Galatians." There it is. To approach "The Cup," therefore, in a proper spirit it would be as well, perhaps, to saturate oneself with such lore touching the ancient peoples of Greece and Asia as we find in the pages of Herodotus, of Plutarch, and of Gibbon. As a test, try, for example, to judge, from a modern standpoint, the characters in the story of Candaules, King of Lydia. The characters, with the exception of King Candaules, who is simply a fool, are "bad all round"; but viewed, not from a modern but from a Pagan standpoint, the story is pretty even to fascination.

Of the inestimable value to "The Cup" is the co-operation of Miss Ellen Terry as Camma. She has thoroughly grasped the scope and meaning of the part, and renders it with imitable grace and feeling. I could fill this column with justly-due eulogies on Miss Terry's exquisitely pathetic, artistic, and all womanly impersonation; but this has been a busy week at the Play Houses; and I have several dramatic "acceptances" fully due, which must be at once "taken up."

I spoke just now of a set of characters who, with only one exception, were "bad all round." This is particularly and amusingly the case with a new play in two acts, called "The Money Spinner," by Mr. A. W. Pinero, which was produced on Saturday last at the St. James's. I was unable to witness the performance on the first night, having taken the liberty (I have not had a holiday since last April) to withdraw myself for a couple of days to Epsom, in Surrey, there to recruit myself by patiently trudging round the Derby course; but I made haste to see "The Money-Spinner" on Monday. The comedy-drama, or drama-comedy, may be further qualified as an "actors' play." It is not in any sense a literary production, although the dialogue is neat and sometimes polished, and the fun in the farcical portions occasionally approaches the confines of humour. But its author, Mr. Pinero, is an expert in ascertaining what situations will "tell" on the stage. His scenes are capitally constructed; his characters come and go precisely as they should; the climax is most artistically led up to; and the consequence is that the piece is brilliantly successful, and that the playwright succeeds in extorting from the audience not only genuine sympathy but enthusiastic admiration for a peculiarly disreputable set of people who, properly, should be extremely repulsive.

The plot is facile and crisply told. Harold Boycott (Mr. John Clayton) is the manager of a factory at Rouen. He has married Milicent (Mrs. Kendal), one of the daughters of one "Baron" Croodle, an ancient English sharper, who has kept a petty gaming-house in Paris. Harold Boycott, in order to relieve the necessities of a bankrupt father in England, has embezzled the funds intrusted to him by his employers at Rouen to the extent of 10,000f. His malfeasance seems

to have been already suspected by the firm, who have "planted" upon him for purposes of espionage, and, under the disguise of a fellow-clerk, one Jules Faubert, a detective, admirably played by Mr. Macintosh. At this conjuncture, "Baron" Croodle (Mr. John Hare) and his daughter Dorinda (Miss Kate Phillips) appear on the scene, accompanied by a remarkably "verdant" young Scotch peer, Lord Kengussie (Mr. Kendal), who engaged to be married to Dorinda, and who in former days has wooed and been rejected by Milicent in favour of Harold. It naturally occurs to Mrs. Boycott to enlighten Lord Kengussie as to her domestic distress; but this her husband sternly refuses to allow her to do. So she recollects her old skill and luck at cards, which in the old Paris gaming-house days earned for her the sobriquet of "The Money-Spinner." She invites Lord Kengussie to a "small and early" party, and makes up her mind to try to win ten thousand francs at *carte* from him. She does not win; on the contrary, she loses very heavily; and in her despair she resolves to turn swindler, and by the substitution of a card cheats the unsuspecting Scotch peer out of the money which she requires in order to save her husband from ruin. Her manoeuvres have been watched by the detective, Faubert, who denounces her to Lord Kengussie. There is necessarily a very disagreeable *éclaircissement*; but after Milicent has made a most humiliating confession of her guilt, and thrown herself on the mercy of Lord Kengussie, that placable peer relents, pays off Harold's liabilities, and takes the entire Croodle-Boycott family under his protection; while the detective Faubert, having been bribed to silence touching that little affair at cards, is all but kicked down stairs. He has previously had his face slapped by Harold Boycott, who bears himself throughout in the stateliest of fashions, and looks far too dignified a personage to have ever condescended to "frisk the till." Thus we have in "The Money-Spinner" four rogues and one simpleton; and we unhesitatingly sympathise with the knaves and the dupe, while we hate and despise the unhappy police agent Faubert, who has simply done his duty, and who appears to me to be the only respectable individual among the *dramatis personae*. About a third, perhaps, of the undoubted success of "The Money-Spinner" is due to the constructive ingenuity and keen dramatic perception of Mr. Pinero. The remaining two thirds must be ascribed to the wonderfully fine acting of Mrs. Kendal as Milicent, of Mr. John Clayton as Harold Boycott, of Mr. Kendal as the Scotch peer, of Mr. Macintosh as the ill-used Faubert, and of Mr. Hare as the "Baron" Croodle. Mr. Hare may, in some portions of his wonderfully comic impersonation, remind spectators with good memories equally of Captain Costigan, Mr. Eccles (in "Caste"), Mr. Micawber, and Jeremy Diddler; but the strongly marked individuality of Mr. Hare himself predominates over all these familiar types, and gives us a "Baron" Croodle who, take him for all in all, is decidedly as original as he is entertaining. Miss Kate Phillips as the vulgar but kind-hearted Dorinda, and Mrs. Gaston Murray as Margot, a mature but still coquettish French landlady, were also very good. I should say that "The Money-Spinner" will have a long and prosperous run; but, as a "stock piece," I do not feel inclined to augur a very long life for a drama embodying such very odd notions of right and wrong. G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

The first of this year's Saturday afternoon performances associated with the Monday Popular Concerts took place last week, when the quartet party again consisted of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti—Mr. D'Albert having been the solo pianist and Madame Antoinette Sterling the vocalist. At the concert of Monday evening Mdlle. Marie Krebs reappeared, and played, with special success, Beethoven's great "Waldstein" sonata, for piano solo and (in answer to an encore) Mendelssohn's study in F major. In each piece the pianist's rare executive facility occasionally led her to exaggerate the speed of her performance. Mozart's string Quintet in G minor was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti, the last-named artist and Herr Straus having been associated with the lady violinist in Beethoven's Serenade, op. 8. Miss Hope Glenn was the vocalist.

A concert was given by the London Welsh Choir at the Farringdon-street Memorial Hall on Wednesday evening, when Emlyn Evans' cantata "The Fairy Tribe" formed the first part of the programme.

On Saturday evening Berlioz's "Faust" music was repeated, under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé, at St. James's Hall, as at the previous performances there during last year. The solo music belonging to the characters of Margaret, Faust, and Mephistopheles was again admirably rendered, respectively, by Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The last-named artist was encored in the serenade, "Dear Katharine," and he and the other artists just named were much applauded in several instances; the subordinate music for Brander having been, as before, sung by Mr. Pyatt. As usual, the characteristic Hungarian March and the charming Ballet of Sylphs were encored. The orchestra and the chorus were, as before, of high efficiency, and Mr. Hallé again conducted with masterly skill. The music is to be given again on Jan. 29. It is to be hoped that there may soon be a London performance of Berlioz's "L'Enfant du Christ," which has lately been produced with success by Mr. Hallé at Manchester.

The continuation of the fifteenth season of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts, with an afternoon performance on New-Year's Day, has already been recorded. The evening concerts were resumed on Wednesday last, when the singers were Misses Davies and Thorndike, Mesdames Patey and Sterling, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick; the part-singing of the South London Choral Association having again been a feature in the programme.

Next week's musical proceedings will include the fourth concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society's tenth season (Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" being announced), and Mr. Carrodus's concert of violin music at St. James's Hall, both on Thursday evening; and the Sacred Harmonic Society's third concert of the forty-ninth season on the following evening at St. James's Hall, the programme comprising Handel's Coronation Anthem "The King shall Rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia."

An important announcement has just been issued by Mr. Maurice Strakosch, to the effect that he has arranged with Herr Neumann (of the Leipzig Opera) to direct a series of German performances of Wagner's four "Nibelungen" opera-dramas—"Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung," in London during the ensuing summer season. The scheme is to be under the supervision of the composer.

Mr. Knhe's Brighton Festival will open on Feb. 15, when Mr. Arthur Sullivan will conduct a performance of his sacred drama, "The Martyr of Antioch."

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Lord and Lady Aveland, at Normanton Park, Rutlandshire, during the past week, including a day's visit, on Wednesday, to Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire, the seat of Lord Aveland's mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, has been observed with some interest. We are indebted to a local correspondent, who is well known as "Cuthbert Bede" in the literary world, for Sketches of Normanton and Grimsthorpe, published in this Number of our Journal, and for the accompanying descriptive notices.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Normanton last Monday evening, travelling from London by a special saloon train on the Great Eastern Railway to Peterborough, and thence on the Midland Railway to Luffenham. They were accompanied by Miss Knollys, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Teesdale, Equerry in Waiting. The Luffenham Station was reached at two minutes to five o'clock, exactly at the appointed time. The station was decorated with evergreens and flags, and the platform was covered with crimson cloth. Their Royal Highnesses were met by Lord Aveland. They were conducted to a carriage drawn by four dark bay horses, with postillions and outriders, and drove off amid the cheers of the large number of spectators. The villages were decorated with banners and pennons, hanging from arches, and with mottoes of welcome. Near the railway station was a triumphal arch, formed of evergreens; in front were illuminated Prince of Wales's feathers, and the words, "Welcome to the Prince and Princess." Their Royal Highnesses met with a hearty reception, and were cheered as they passed through the village on their way to Normanton Park. At several points on the route there were illuminations; and everything was done to testify to the loyalty of the inhabitants of the district. The church bells of Luffenham are rung early every morning and late every evening. A local tradition says that in the distant past a lady in the darkness of night lost her way. When all but exhausted the sound of the bells of Luffenham Church guided her to the village; and in gratitude she bequeathed a field, to be held by each successive parish clerk, which is known to-day as the "Bellringing Close." The Prince and Princess of Wales, as they drove along the winding road, open to the fields on each side, were reminded of this legend by the merry peals of Luffenham Church bells.

Among the company at Normanton were the Earl of Fife, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Sir George, Lady Julia, and Miss Wombwell, the Hon. Hugh and Lady Grace Lowther, Colonel and Mrs. Keith Fraser, Mr. C. Sykes, Lord and Lady Granville Gordon, Lord Douglas Gordon, Sir Archibald and the Hon. Lady Campbell, and Major Alan Gardner.

The Prince of Wales was with a shooting party in the South Park at Normanton on Tuesday morning, and took luncheon with the Princess and other ladies in a large marquee on the lawn. Their Royal Highnesses, with other guests of Lord Aveland, drove over to Grimsthorpe on Wednesday, and were received by Lady Willoughby de Eresby; the Prince also enjoyed some shooting there. On Thursday, the Prince and Princess were to visit Oakham Castle; Friday (yesterday) was to be devoted to fox-hunting; and to-day (Saturday) their Royal Highnesses would return to London. After receiving, on their way, an address from the Mayor and Corporation of Stamford, they would lunch at Burghley House, with the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty entertained Colonel Sir Evelyn Wood at dinner yesterday week; and last Saturday Mrs. Marcus Slade, after lunching at Osborne, was presented to the Queen by the Marchioness Dowager of Ely. Lord Ronald Gower joined the Royal circle at dinner.

On Sunday Divine service was performed at Osborne by the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, in the presence of her Majesty, Princess Louise of Lorraine, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold.

The Earl of Kenmare had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, and presented an Address from the House of Lords. The Queen drove in the afternoon to Osborne Cottage, and received the Empress Eugénie on her arrival.

Captain the Hon. Victor and Lady Agneta Montagu and Lieutenant the Hon. Charles Harbord, Scots Guards (lately aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of Canada), have dined with her Majesty.

Lady Southampton has succeeded the Dowager Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Evelyn Paget has left Osborne.

The Court, which went into mourning on the 7th inst. for the late Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, goes out of mourning to-morrow (Sunday).

Mr. J. W. Benson has submitted to the Queen the gold casket manufactured by him to contain the address voted to the King of Greece by the Corporation of the City of London.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, after attending the opening of Parliament, returned to Sandringham last Saturday. His Royal Highness, with the Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the Park; the Rev. F. Hervey officiating. The Prince and Princess duly arrived at Normanton Park on Monday from Sandringham, in accordance with the arrangements announced in our last week's issue, they being met at Luffenham station by Lord Aveland, who accompanied them in a carriage-and-four to Normanton. The villages on the route were en fete. The programme of the entertainments, as set forth last week, has been adhered to.

The seventeenth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert Victor of Wales was observed with due honours last Saturday at Sandringham and at Windsor.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a large party during the week at Eastwell Park. The Duke of Edinburgh has selected Captain Gordon Douglas, aide-de-camp to the Queen, for appointment as additional captain of his flag-ship, to assist him in his duties as Admiral Superintendent of the Royal Naval Reserves.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Lord and Lady Alington was closed with a brilliant ball at Cirencester yesterday week, at which nearly 500 guests assembled.

Prince Leopold arrived in town on Monday from Osborne.

The Empress Eugénie left Camden House, Chiswick, on Monday, for the Isle of Wight, travelling from London Bridge to Portsmouth, where she was met by Princess Beatrice, who accompanied her to East Cowes.

The marriage of Captain Robert Arthur Montgomery, Royal Artillery, second son of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, County Down, with Miss Maria Gosling, second daughter of Mr. Richard Gosling, of Ecclesfield, Ashford, Middlesex, was celebrated at Ashford parish church on Tuesday.

W A R S K E T C H E S I N S O U T H A F R I C A.

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1. PRETORIA, THE CAPITAL OF THE TRANSVAAL. 2. HEIDELBERG, IN THE TRANSVAAL. 3. BASUTO WAR: CAMP NEAR MAFETENG—AN ALARM.

T R O O P S   F O R   S O U T H   A F R I C A.

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THE EVE OF DEPARTURE.

## THE REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Dutch population of the Transvaal, who have risen in arms to regain their political independence, demanding simply the Restoration of the Republican Government which was guaranteed by the Convention of 1852, have elected three of their leading citizens, Mr. S. J. Paul Krüger, Mr. M. W. Pretorius, and Mr. J. P. Joubert, to form the Provisional Government. All these persons held high office in the Transvaal Republic for years before its annexation to the British Empire in April, 1877; and all took a prominent part, as they have never ceased to do, in opposing that annexation. Mr. Joubert was Vice-President of the Republic, and Acting State President in 1875; while Messrs. Krüger and Pretorius were members of the Executive Council, and the latter, who is son of the well-known Andreas Pretorius, founder of the Republic, has held the office of President. Mr. Krüger was Vice-President in 1877. The newly-appointed Republican Executive Council at Heidelberg consists of Messrs. Joubert, Jorissen, and T. P. Maré. The second of these gentlemen, the Rev. Dr. E. T. P. Jorissen, is a Dutch Protestant clergyman, but is also a lawyer, and was Attorney-General of the Republic, with a salary of £600 a year, at the time of the Annexation. The late Republican Government, by the resolutions of its Executive Council at Pretoria, on April 11, 1877, accompanying the formal Protest of President T. F. Burgers against Sir T. Shepstone's act of annexation, ordered a deputation to go to England to remonstrate with her Majesty's Government. Mr. Krüger and Dr. Jorissen formed the first deputation, who came to London and had an interview with the Earl of Carnarvon, then Colonial Secretary, in August of that year. They were informed by Lord Carnarvon that the annexation could not be revoked. Memorials against it signed by very large numbers of the Dutch people, not only in the Transvaal, but in the Cape Colony, and addresses from the Orange River Free State, and from Amsterdam and other cities of Holland, were equally disregarded. Messrs. Krüger and Jorissen therefore returned to South Africa, but the agitation in the Transvaal grew to such a pitch of discontent that, in March, 1878, Sir T. Shepstone, then Administrator for the British Government, issued the severest menacing decrees for the suppression of Dutch popular agitation. Notwithstanding these measures, a fresh memorial protesting against the annexation was signed by 6591 men of the Dutch nation in the Transvaal, being nearly seven eighths of the adult male population. On the other hand, there were 587 signatures, mostly English or foreign, in favour of the annexation. Mr. M. W. Pretorius was chairman of a combined meeting of delegates in April, 1878, which appointed Messrs. Krüger and Joubert to proceed as a second deputation to England, to present the new memorial to the Queen's Government, with further documentary proofs, and to repeat the demand for the restoration of independence. In accordance with these instructions, Messrs. Krüger and Joubert did come to England, and on July 10, 1878, had an audience of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who had then succeeded Lord Carnarvon at the Colonial Office. His reply, dated Aug. 6, which will be found in the Parliamentary papers of that Session, confirmed the decision that had been pronounced the year before. From that time, so far as it appears, the Dutch party of independence in the Transvaal have merely awaited their opportunity to cast off the British authority, whenever it should appear feasible, and there has been a general obstinate refusal to pay taxes, or submit to the magistrates of British appointment. The proclamation issued by their new Provisional Government, in the name of the "South African Republic," which is the old style and title of the Transvaal, concludes in these terms:—

"All the inhabitants of this country who will keep themselves quiet and obedient to the laws shall stand under the protection of the laws. The people desire to be forgiving to all burghers of the South African Republic who, by circumstances, have been brought to desert for the time being the part of the people; but it cannot promise to extend this forgiveness to those burghers of the South African Republic who assume the position of open enemies to the people and continue to deceive the English Government by their untruthful representations. All officials who serve the Government now, and who are able and willing to serve under the altered circumstances of the country, shall have a claim to retain their places and such advantages as their position now affords to them. To the English Government the right is reserved to maintain in our country a Consul or Diplomatic Agent, to represent the interests of British subjects. . . . The differences about boundaries with natives shall be submitted to arbitration. For the native policy the Government is prepared to accept general principles to be decided upon after deliberation with the Colonies and States of South Africa. The Republic is preparing to confederate with the Colonies and States of South Africa. Finally, we declare and make known to all and everybody that from this day the country is declared to be in a state of siege and under the provisions of martial law."

The Provisional Government have sent letters to President Brand, the head of the Orange River Dutch Free State, to Mr. Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, and to Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, claiming sympathy and intervention with the British Government. They appeal to Sir George Colley, and repeatedly speak of their respect for the Queen and the people of England. In their address to Mr. Sprigg they say:—

"We are fully aware that the political condition of the colony prevents any act which might be in opposition to its noble loyalty to her Majesty the Queen, but a moral assistance and, perhaps, intervention with the Home Government will go a long way to prevent a most wicked war between two nations, which will create an everlasting hatred between the two white populations. We trust that the proclamation will convince everybody of our earnest wish to co-operate with the states and colonies of South Africa for all purposes of general welfare."

Many people in England seem to feel surprised, as well as grieved, at the outbreak of this fierce conflict. South African political affairs are so complicated and so obscured by want of geographical and historical information, as well as by colonial misrepresentations, that it is always hard for us at home to explain the actual cause and true merits of any particular war in that region. But let us imagine a similar transaction in Central Asia. This would seem to be a parallel case. A small community of English settlers, but independent of Queen Victoria's allegiance, numbering 100,000, had been dwelling, for several generations past, on the banks of the Oxus.

Their remote situation, far in the interior of the solid Continent, shut in by mountain ranges and deserts, and surrounded by the dominions of foreign States, which laid enormous taxes on the transit of merchandise to or from this English colony, forbade all commerce with the outer world. They had consequently lost that practice of manufacturing and trading industry which had of yore distinguished their forefathers in merry England. But their pastoral wealth, used in a patriarchal fashion, with a primitive simplicity of household life, yielded them constant and abundant means of subsistence. Each substantial yeoman, owning several square miles of the

open grassy plain, reared his thousands of sheep and oxen; and built for his sons and his sons-in-law houses close to his own abode, in the centre of a wide family estate. They had plenty of food supplied by the soil and cattle; and their women, spinning, weaving, and sewing, made every article of dress. Mr. Brown, Jones, or Robinson, as the farmer might be named, had small need of buying and selling, when he had once purchased a plough, a rifle, and some useful cutlery, and laid in a stock of ammunition, either for hunting or for his defence against the predatory Turcoman tribes. It was a rude and simple way of living, but it was not entirely savage. These English colonists of the Asiatic steppe retained their Protestant Christianity; and the old Bible, the Prayer-book, and the Hymn-book, which their Puritan ancestors brought from England long before, were cherished by the churches of Transoxiana, with as much faith and zeal as here in the mother-country.

Let this be the social and moral condition of Transoxiana; a commonwealth devoid of luxury, but exempt from penury and artificial depravity, in its primitive English simplicity, only four years ago. Its most powerful neighbour was the mighty Russian Empire, then advancing in the path of conquest from Khiva, Samarcand, and Bokhara, towards the Hindoo Khoosh. But the small English Republic of Central Asia felt its liberties secured by virtue of a solemn Treaty, which the Imperial Government of the Czar had voluntarily negotiated and formally ratified, shortly before the Crimean War. That formal Treaty was settled by a Russian High Commissioner meeting the English Delegates on the banks of the Oxus, and was afterwards countersigned, at St. Petersburg, by Prince Gortschakoff or some other Chancellor of the Russian Empire. It recognised and established, for all time to come, the sovereignty and complete political independence of the Republic of Transoxiana, with the amplest and freest exercise of its nationality by a government of its own choice. There was an express stipulation, moreover, by which the Russian Imperial Government of its own accord bound itself never to interfere or meddle with any disputes between the Republic and the other Asiatic States, nations, or tribes, the Tartars and Turcomans, the Persians and Afghans, or any of its other Mahomedan or heathen neighbours. A more distinct and explicit international agreement was never written, signed, or sealed. It is no wonder, therefore, if the simple English farmers and graziers of Transoxiana believed that their freedom was safe. They relied upon the plighted word of honour of the Great White Czar. The revenue of their own Government was small; they paid few taxes, and kept no standing army. Their dues to the State were cheerfully and punctually discharged by personal service, whether in roadmaking, building, cultivating public land, or carrying the mails. The State in this way jogged on well enough, at a good easy pace; and if it had to fight the Turcomans, the Afghans, or any other national enemies, there was a prompt muster of four or five thousand sturdy Englishmen, every man riding a good horse of his own, and carrying a rifle with which he made capital shots; and their farm-waggons, drawn by teams of farm-oxen, served both for moving tents and for the carrying of warlike stores.

Now, let us suppose that there was a small party of foreign colonial adventurers, land-jobbers, projectors of mines, miscellaneous traders, and general speculators, who had thrust themselves into a vacant corner of Transoxiana. These persons, some of them Russians, others Poles, Jews, Greeks, and nondescripts, numbering about five hundred in all, when they found themselves disappointed in the "exploitation" of the new territory, conceived the idea of upsetting its English Government. If they could effect this revolution, and hand it over to the Russian Empire, they calculated there would be a chance of their getting some lucrative contracts or local appointments, or doing some other kind of profitable business, with the goodwill of a Russian Governor. So they set to work, having nothing better to do, and began to invent all manner of false statements and calumnious libels against the English Republican citizens, the President, the Legislative Council, the House of Representatives, and magistrates of Transoxiana. Among other accusations was that of slaveholding, which had been discontinued above forty years, and no Englishman now owned a single slave. Many of these slanders were written and printed at a local press, in the Russian language, which not a single Englishman could read. They were regularly sent to the Russian Governor General's head-quarters, and were by him forwarded to the Imperial Chancery at St. Petersburg. The Englishmen, for their part, knew little or nothing of all that was said against them, for they never troubled themselves with the opinions of the foreign world. Mr. J. P. Wilkins, then President of Transoxiana, was a man of literary education, a religious preacher, who had turned barrister, and had even visited Europe. His gift of speech-making, without a grain of statesman-like prudence, had, unfortunately, persuaded his simple countrymen to elect him their temporary chief. He flattered the national vanity with schemes of imposing grandeur; a railway over the Hindoo Khoosh to British India, and military conquests towards the shores of the Caspian, were glibly promised within his term of official power.

Now it happened that, in an out-of-the-way district of mountain and forest, two hundred miles distant from the more settled and inhabited lands of Transoxiana, there was a certain wild heathen tribe, the Barra-Biggies, under their chieftain Sicklesnip. The existence of this tribe was a matter of tolerable insignificance to nine tenths of the English farmers, whose dwellings and possessions lay far and wide apart in the open plains by the river. But a few of them had once attempted to take up fresh pastures adjacent to the Barra-Biggie location. These had been relinquished, not for fear of Sicklesnip, but from a want of experience of the pestilential climate there, which was deadly alike to the horses and the horned cattle, and very unwholesome for man. Sicklesnip had therupon descended upon the vacant fields and deserted homesteads, which the Englishmen thought might some day be reclaimed, or at least sold by them to adventurous new-comers. Those who were interested in the matter prevailed on the Government of their Republic to send a military expedition against Sicklesnip. The English yeomanry force assembled for this purpose, and President Wilkins, having an unbounded conceit of his own abilities, took the command. He led them up into the Booleo mountains to attack one of the most tremendously difficult natural strongholds that ever existed. The attack failed entirely from his ignorant blundering, and he instantly took fright and ran away from his army. The Englishmen who had followed this vain and silly leader were not at all frightened; but they were extremely disgusted, and thought it best to march home and attend to their private affairs. There was not the slightest fear that Sicklesnip would ever come down from his rocky fastness to pursue them. In fact, within a very few months, the Republic had blockaded all the passes to that chieftain's mountain home, and compelled him to sue for peace, which was granted, in February, 1877, on his promising to pay a large fine of cattle.

But the military failure had occasioned much scandal; and one of the agents of the Russian Government, choosing to

fancy or to feign that the English Republic was on its last legs, allying himself with the local clique of intriguing foreigners, set to work in secret to prepare its annexation to the Czar's Empire. He repaired to St. Petersburg, talked over one of the Imperial Ministers of State, and procured a conditional ukase, by which he was to go and visit Transoxiana as Special Commissioner, ostensibly to propose a sort of league or confederation of the several States of Central Asia. But he was further secretly empowered, in case the English population should wish to become Russian subjects, then and then only to proclaim annexation. He went to Cromwelltown, the Republican capital, and had much private negotiation with President Wilkins and the Executive Council; but they all resolutely declined to give up their national independence. They never asked for Russian protection or assistance in any shape. It is suspected, however, that Mr. Wilkins was secretly bought over, as he afterwards got a Russian pension. The mysterious diplomatic intrigue went on several weeks, till one fine day (it was April 12, 1877) the Russian Special Commissioner suddenly informed the whole English community that they were henceforth to be liege subjects of the Czar, who had decreed this change of their political condition, and would enforce it by his vast military power, as the Paramount Disposer of Central Asia. It was further intimated, that if they did not submit, the Turcoman hordes should be let loose against their country. It was in vain to protest, to plead the Treaty of 1852, and the long undisputed exercise of Republican independence. Deputations to St. Petersburg went again and again, but returned without hope of redress. After three or four years, there was an English insurrection.

## SOUTH AFRICAN WAR SKETCHES.

Our South African War Sketches for this week include, first, the Views of Pretoria and Heidelberg, in the Transvaal, where the Dutch Republicans have risen in arms against the British Government recently imposed upon them; and two Illustrations, also, of the hostilities still carried on by the Cape Colonial Government for the subjugation of Basutoland. The latter military enterprise, for which the Queen's Government at home disclaims all direct responsibility, does not seem just now to be making progress towards a successful accomplishment of its design. Colonel Carrington, who commands the force posted at Mafeteng, on the frontier, has during the last week or two had some local skirmishes with parties of the Basutos, and has repulsed them without difficulty. He has formed a camp beyond Tsita, the village destroyed last month. But he appears to be kept waiting for the result of General Clarke's operations against the Tembus and the Pondos, who have invaded East Griqualand, before he can advance into the hostile country. It is even thought questionable whether the Colonial forces, consisting of Cape Mounted Rifles, Burgher Militia, and Volunteers, are equal to the task of dealing with such a multitude of diverse foes, over all the extensive territories beyond the Kei and the Orange Rivers. Our Illustrations of the Basuto war represent the scene in the Camp at Mafeteng when the alarm was sounded, the pickets having been driven in by a night attack; and a detachment of native troops on the march, halting for their morning meal. These sketches were taken by Bugler Long, of the Capetown (Duke of Edinburgh's Own) Volunteers.

The other Illustrations, as noticed above, refer to the alarming insurrection in the Transvaal, which has already been attended with deplorable loss of life; and the manner in which a detachment of the 94th Regiment was destroyed; at the outset of this unhappy conflict, has excited the deepest sorrow. A more particular account of the Transvaal affair is given in a separate article. Our View of the town of Pretoria, and that of Heidelberg, which is situated on the road to Pretoria from the Natal frontier, are from Sketches by Captain W. J. Fowler, R.A. The encampment in front of Pretoria, at the time when the sketch was taken in 1879, was that formed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, with three infantry regiments, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. At Heidelberg, also, there were then a squadron of cavalry and a company of infantry, with two guns, and a redoubt was also built at this place.

Pretoria, which was named by the Dutch after their famous emigrant leader, Andreas Pretorius, the founder both of the Orange River Free State and of the Transvaal Republic, is the political capital; but the most important commercial town is Potchefstroom, situated much farther westward. Pretoria is distant 400 miles from Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, and 450 from the seacoast. The site is pleasant and healthy, in a fertile valley between two ranges of rocky hills in the midst of a vast upland plain; and the town is surrounded with trees, hedges, and shrubs, rich in foliage and flowers. It consists of a square, with the principal Dutch Church in it, and four streets meeting in the centre. It appears that there were in Pretoria, at the time when the garrison had to retire to the "Fort," Colonel Sir William Owen Lanyon (the Administrator), his staff, and members of the Government; Colonel Gildea, commanding 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, numbering about 250 men; Mrs. Gildea, and all the women and children of the regiment; a detachment of the 58th Regiment and two guns, the other two having been sent to Potchefstroom. There would also be the wounded of the 94th Regiment, and the British residents and shopkeepers, of whom nearly all are English. The "Fort" is a brick building, with a ditch round it, situated in an open plain on the verge of the racecourse, about a mile outside the town. It is somewhat commanded by a range of hills, but, as the Dutch have no cannon, this fact is not of much consequence. The fort was built when the Dutch were "troublesome," at the time of Sir Bartle Frere's visit, and consists of some barrack-like buildings and a large walled inclosure. The walls, though thin, are quite impervious to rifle-bullets; and if there be adequate supplies of provisions and ammunition, as well as water, the place may hold out for a long time against any force the Dutch people of the Transvaal can bring against it, or any efforts they can make to carry it by assault. In all probability the Dutch will try to starve out the garrison, and perhaps they can interfere with the supply of water, though part of the Aapjies streamlet flows through the plain close at hand.

There is news from Potchefstroom to the 1st inst. Major Clarke and Commandant Raaf are there close prisoners in the hands of the Dutch, but the fort, with the few British soldiers and residents, still holds out, and was provisioned for a month. Among its inmates are Colonel Winslow, Major Thornhill, Commissioner Dunn, Dr. Wallis, Lieutenants Hay and Liddell, and Messrs. Palmer, Sketchley, and Watt. The survivors of the 94th Regiment have reached Natal in safety.

The despatch of troops from Portsmouth and Woolwich to South Africa has been continued with great activity; three transports left the Thames on Tuesday. We give an illustration of the scene at the mess-table of a Highland regiment, "on the Eve of Departure."

The late Mr. Edward B. Loder, of Brixton, has bequeathed to Mr. W. Birch's Cornbrook Orphan Houses £500.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

LORDS.

The ceremony of opening Parliament by Royal Commission, on Thursday, the 6th inst., was as tame as ever. To lend a little Courtly ornateness to the formality of reading the Queen's Speech, five Ministerial peers—Lord Selborne, Earl Spencer, Earl Sydenham, the Earl of Cork, and Lord Monson—sacrificed themselves on the shrine of duty, so far as to assume the portentous hats and brilliant robes which their Lordships are doomed to wear on State occasions, and to sit in a row in front of the Throne, for the delectation of ordinary mortals in the guise of fair strangers in the galleries and members of the Lower House at the Bar, headed by their bland and urbane Speaker. Such, in a few words, was the scene in the Upper House when the Lord Chancellor, with a fluency of speech acquired by a lifetime of advocacy, read her Majesty's Address, which suggested to Parliament that Ireland would this Session yield the hardest nut to crack—by which phrase no Donnybrook flourishing of the shillelagh is alluded to, be it understood.

The gracious performance by the Earl of Beaconsfield of a graceful duty—the introduction of the late Viceroy of India as Earl Lytton—gave an interest to the evening gathering. Earl Granville took up his habitual, easy position in the centre of the Ministerial bench face to face with the Leader of the Opposition. The Earl of Derby seemed quite at home in his seat below the gangway on the Ministerial side. Behind Ministers the mover and seconder of the Address, Lord Carrington and the Earl of Yarborough, bore themselves bravely in their scarlet and blue uniforms, respectively. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge occupied their accustomed seats on the cross bench; whilst Princess Mary, the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian, and a number of peeresses looked down upon the distinguished assemblage from the balconies to the right and left of the Throne. The sweet face of the Princess of Wales was missing. Conspicuous also by his absence was the Marquis of Salisbury, albeit Lord Beaconsfield was strongly supported by Earl Cairns, Lord Cranbrook, the Duke of Richmond, and other ex-Ministers.

The speeches made were worthy the audience. Lord Carrington (who had distinguished himself during a previous Session by his frank and unprejudiced remarks in favour of Earl Cairns' land bills) comported himself with soldierly directness, and touched with firmness and fairness the various topics in the Queen's Speech. Lord Carrington will make his mark in politics. The thoughtful Address of the Earl of Yarborough was also marked by high promise.

Lord Beaconsfield delivered his pungent and lively criticism of the Ministerial policy in an oracular style, reminding one of the gloomy visions Mr. Benjamin Disraeli used to conjure up for Lord Palmerston to demolish in a few bantering sentences. The noble Earl's attack was, nevertheless, most artistically conceived. He adroitly sought to convey the general notion that, whereas the late Ministry had brought "peace with honour" to Europe, had covered the Indian Army with glory in Afghanistan, and had held Irish agitators in check, the present Government had made war imminent in Europe, were scuttling in an undignified manner from Candahar, and by supineness had allowed the Land League to rule in lieu of the Administration in Ireland. The oration was a resonant appeal to the Government, enforced with emphatic action, to re-establish "the sovereignty of the Queen" in Ireland—a declaration which elicited from the Conservative benches a round of cheering, that was, comparatively speaking, hearty.

Earl Granville caught a spark of his skilful antagonist's fire and energy. The Foreign Secretary was actually audible in his very first sentences, which plainly cost him an effort. To the charge that the Ministry had broken the continuity of action which Lord Beaconsfield implied ought to be continued from one Government to another, Earl Granville aptly retorted that Ministers could hardly be expected to follow servilely in the steps of an Administration which had been "entirely discredited and defeated at the polls." The Foreign Secretary went on to show, in his amiably argumentative way, that, so far from seeking to reverse the Berlin Treaty, the Government were endeavouring to give practical effect to that instrument. Mildly insinuating that the country had been not a little dissatisfied with "the blundering and impotency" of the late Ministry in Afghanistan, the noble Earl left foreign poities for "Disturbed Ireland." On this vexed ground, he argued that the Peace Preservation Act was not effective in the hands of the late Government as a measure to suppress outrage and seditious agitation; complained that the sudden Dissolution of Parliament would not have given the present Ministry time to re-enact it before it lapsed, if it had been desirable to do so; and justified the employment of the ordinary powers of enforcing the law until Parliament met to sanction the use of more stringent measures, and the introduction of "measures that will lead to the improvement of the relations between landlord and tenant, and the better economical position of the tenantry of Ireland." The Duke of Marlborough, as predecessor to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, added the weight of his personal experience to the mountain of blame piled up against the Government for not intervening more actively to maintain order in Ireland. Earl Cairns rose to point out that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was not, as Earl Granville claimed, in favour of the attitude adopted by the Government towards Ireland. But Earl Spencer defended the Ministerial policy in a thoughtful speech. The Duke of Abercorn, as another ex-Lord Lieutenant, deprecated the attempt to treat Ireland with rod in one hand and sugar in the other. His Grace's exemplary brevity was neither imitated by Lord Donoughmore nor by the Earl of Dunraven, who in an able speech assumed the congenial rôle of a candid friend to the Ministry. Lord Kimberley closed the debate with a business-like explanation that it was the intention of the Government "to pass a measure for the protection of life and property, and until that is done we shall not be in a position to bring before Parliament remedial measures." The Address was then tacitly agreed to. It was duly presented to her Majesty, who on Tuesday returned, by the Earl of Kenmare, the following gracious reply:

My Lords,—I thank you sincerely for your loyal and dutiful Address. I rely with confidence on your cordial co-operation in all my efforts to improve and strengthen the laws and institutions of the country and to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of my people.

Few of their Lordships came down to the House on the Friday. The sitting was only of a few minutes' duration, the Lord Chancellor having merely to introduce a couple of bills to amend the Judicature and Burials Acts.

Earl Lytton had his opportunity on Monday. The late Viceroy of India made the most of it. Prince Leopold was among the illustrious audience the noble Earl had. The gist of his ample and elaborate defence of the war entered into by the late Ministry against Afghanistan, and of the occupation of certain parts of Afghan territory by British troops, was that we thereby destroyed Russian ascendancy at Cabul. He

deplored the idea of giving up Candahar, fearing the retirement of our troops would only be followed by the extension of Russian influence to that fortified city and to Cabul. Lord Lytton was complimented by the Duke of Argyll on "the ability, eloquence, and skill" with which he had addressed the House. But his Grace, with characteristic vigour, lost no time in maintaining his old argument that the Afghan war was a mistake from the beginning; and ridiculed the notion that the presence of the Russians, who had recently been defeated again by the Tekké Turcomans, need be feared in Afghanistan. Lord Cranbrook energetically rebutted the noble Duke's charges, and gave reasons for the late Government's determination to retain possession of Southern Afghanistan. To which Lord Northbrook replied with equal confidence on the part of the Ministry, whose action was also concisely defended by Lord Enfield, the latter insisting that it was never the intention of the late Government to retain Candahar.

Mr. Forster is probably one of the last members who would seriously think of retiring to the seclusion of the Upper Chamber as an oasis where Mr. Parnell would cease from troubling, and he would be at rest. But the perturbed Secretary for Ireland was on Tuesday seen to enter the House, and converse earnestly with the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack. There was little business to do. Earl Spencer gave a gentle check to a prevailing habit for moving for inordinate and costly returns by declining to promise Lord Dunsany all the statistics he asked for. Lord Brabourne relieved his mind of an opinion adverse to the Transvaal Boers; but Lord Kimberley declined to be drawn into a premature discussion of the war, either by the speech of his former colleague or by the query of Lord Bury regarding the attack on Captain Elliott.

## COMMONS.

The sixth of January saw a large assemblage of members shortly after noon, early in the New Year though it was to call Parliament together. Without comment may the rush of the Speaker and his dutiful flock to the Lords be dismissed, save to say that Mr. Goschen, apparently not knowing where to sit after a lively confabulation with Sir Charles Dilke at the table, tarried behind among the goodly number of members who were, in a manner of speaking, unconsciously or consciously "Boycotting" the Royal Commissioners, to use the inevitable phrase of the hour.

The House bore a familiar appearance when the hour for business arrived. The extreme Home Rulers—including a few Land League traversers, not in manacles—gathered strongly on the benches they have occupied for several Sessions—i.e., on the second and third below the gangway on the Opposition side. They gave a ringing cheer when Mr. Parnell, his beard shaven off, walked, with his head bent, up the floor to his seat. The effect of the reception was rather destroyed by the burst of laughter that came from the English members. Loud and general was the cheering, however, that greeted Mr. Gladstone, when he quietly slipped in from behind the Speaker's chair. Mr. Forster, too, met with a sympathetic reception a few minutes earlier; but the chorus of "Hear! hear! hear!" did not remove the gravity that had settled upon the anxious face of the Secretary for Ireland.

The Ministry propose; but the Home Rulers dispose! That has been the keynote of the Irish Session hitherto. On the opening day, Mr. Forster promptly gave notice for the morrow of bills "for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland," and "to amend the law relating to the carrying and possession of arms, and for the preservation of the public peace in Ireland." But the Friday passed without the introduction of these measures, which Mr. Gladstone intimated should have precedence over all orders and notices. That the Government honestly intended to bring about the desired result was manifest from the opening given on the very first night to the Irish members to ventilate their grievances. Thus after Mr. Rendel, in a plaintive speech, and Mr. Slagg, in a Manchester deliverance, had moved the Address in conventional fashion; and after Sir Stafford Northcote's highly-pitched paraphrase of Lord Beaconsfield's slashing assault had been dexterously answered by Mr. Gladstone very much as Earl Granville replied to the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, the debate was left in the hands of the members from the Emerald Isle. "Say what's right, O'Connor!" Encouraged by this exclamation from a stranger, who was forthwith expelled from the gallery, Mr. T. P. O'Connor gave the reins to his eloquence with a vengeance, and made one of the most effective, if too loud, speeches of the night. The rich flow of brogue was interrupted for a time by the flank attacks of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Labouchere on the Government, apropos of the Boer rising in the Transvaal—which brought up Alderman Fowler with an emphatic condemnation of the pro-slavery customs of the Boers. But twenty hours or so later (after Mr. O'Kelly had wasted much valuable time in protesting against the suppression of a meeting) Mr. Parnell took up the running, and in one of his quiet addresses, incisively delivered at white heat, as it were, moved this amendment:—

But we humbly beg to assure her Majesty that we are convinced that the peace and tranquillity of Ireland cannot be promoted by suspending any of the constitutional rights of the Irish people.

Mr. Arthur Arnold and Mr. O'Connor Power were equally strong against "coercion," which Mr. Forster justified in a statesman-like speech, to which Mr. Gibson replied with habitual clearness from the front Opposition bench. Monday came, but brought with it neither of the Ministerial measures. The discussion dragged its slow length along through the medium of Mr. Shaw, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. C. Russell (whose speech was loudly cheered), The O'Donoghue, Mr. Bradlaugh, and, lastly, Mr. Plunket, whose vivacious endeavour to cast ridicule upon the Land Leaguers was keenly relished. On Tuesday, Mr. Biggar sought to raise a debate by a side issue—by a reference in very bad taste to the trial in Dublin—but was groaned down by the House, which is clearly not in a mood to endure much longer the unbearable hindrance of an organised system of Obstruction. This indefensible method of Parliamentary warfare came in for a good sound punishment at the hands of Mr. Mitchell-Henry, whose condemnation of the Land League was equally strong. The Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Johnson, successfully proved, as a Home Ruler suggested, that he was as fully qualified to prosecute the Land Leaguers as the Attorney-General was. But the address of the night was delivered by the Marquis of Hartington, who replied to Mr. Chaplin, and most vigorously condemned the "miscreants" who had sown disorder in Ireland, but at the same time trenchantly defended the Government policy of prefacing remedial measures by increasing the strength of the executive power in Ireland, and by grafting the means of effectually putting down disorder. The earnest and powerful speech of the noble Marquis was warmly cheered—but still the torrent of Home-Rule declamation was not stopped. It expended itself in the earlier part of Wednesday afternoon by dashing itself against the Treasury bench, in the vain effort to dissuade the Government from resuming the debate that day. Mr. Blennerville eventually took up the theme of the Address in the

reasonable tone of an Irish gentleman, who wished to see a sound and adequate measure of land reform introduced, but had no sympathy whatever with the Land League malecontents. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's wide knowledge and grasp of the subject made his remarks acceptable. But yet the inexhaustible bottle of Irish loquacity was not empty.

Ireland on the brain! Sufferers from this malady may find some relief in the few bills the Government have contrived to smuggle in, although one of them drastically treats of the bribery evil. Sir Henry James, yesterday week, secured the first reading of the Corrupt Practices Bill, which proposes to render a man guilty of bribery at elections liable to imprisonment with hard labour, and will disqualify a candidate proved to have bribed from representing the same constituency for the rest of his life. The Public Prosecutor is to have the responsibility of prosecuting offenders thrown upon him. In every respect, the bill is most stringent. The Ballot Act Continuance Bill was also read the first time the same night; and on Monday Mr. Trevelyan introduced the Ministerial measure for the abolition of flogging in the Navy.

## HOME NEWS.

The writ for the election of a member for Wigan was received on Tuesday. The Mayor has fixed Saturday (to-day) for the nomination, and next Tuesday for the polling.

Her Majesty's Office of Works has intrusted Mr. Waterer with the providing and planting of a large number of rhododendrons and azaleas in Hyde Park.

On Wednesday the Christian Workers' Mission gave a good meal to about 1300 persons at the Hall, George-street, Camberwell. There were also gifts to the aged and infirm.

Earl Sydney was, at a special court of the Tin-plate Workers' Company, held at the Mansion House on Tuesday afternoon, presented with the freedom of that Guild.

Mr. A. A. Bourne, senior mathematical master at Rossall, has been elected head master of the Oxford Military College, vice the Rev. J. White, appointed head master of the Royal Naval School, New-cross.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening in connection with the opening of a new Board school which has been erected in the Thornhill-road, Islington. Sir Charles Reed, M.P., chairman of the Board, presided.

Earl Stanhope has forwarded, as chairman of the British National Rifle Association, an invitation to the National Rifle Association of America to compete at Wimbledon in a long-range match next July. But it has been declined.

The magistrates of Cornwall have sanctioned the expenditure of £20,000 for the enlargement of the County Lunatic Asylum, so as to provide accommodation for 150 additional pauper lunatics.

The death of two eminent Scotch ministers was announced on Monday. The Rev. James Aitken, of the High Church, Kilmarnock, died on Sunday, aged seventy-eight. The Rev. Dr. M'Guggart, of St. James's Church, Glasgow, died on Saturday evening, aged seventy-five.

The new University boat-house at Oxford was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday morning. The building had been just completed, and cost over £2000. Upwards of forty valuable eight-oar racing boats, the property of college clubs, were also destroyed.

Mr. Ellison, at the Lambeth Police Court on Saturday last, sentenced Jacob Golstein to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. The accused sought to stimulate the charity of the public by simulating a fit, and causing froth to issue from his mouth by means of soap which he sucked.

There was a large increase in the arrivals of both live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada; making a total of 2008 cattle, 122 sheep, 378 pigs, 11,767 quarters of beef, 1448 carcasses of mutton, and 1125 carcasses of pigs.

At the annual meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum held on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel, it was stated that they had decided to give a specific trial to the pure oral system for educating the deaf and dumb, as resolved upon at the recent Congress at Milan.

By returns showing the number of emigrants who left the port of Liverpool during the past year we learn that the number was 183,502, against 117,914 in 1879, an increase of 65,588. Of the total number of emigrants for the year 74,969 were English, 1811 Scotch, 27,986 Irish, and 74,115 were foreigners.

The Baxter Physical Science Scholarship of £116, conferred by the University of Edinburgh on the most eminent B.Sc. who has taken his degree during the present or the preceding year, has been awarded to Mr. D. Orme Masson, lecturer on chemistry at University College, Bristol, who is prevented from accepting it in consequence of holding his present appointment.

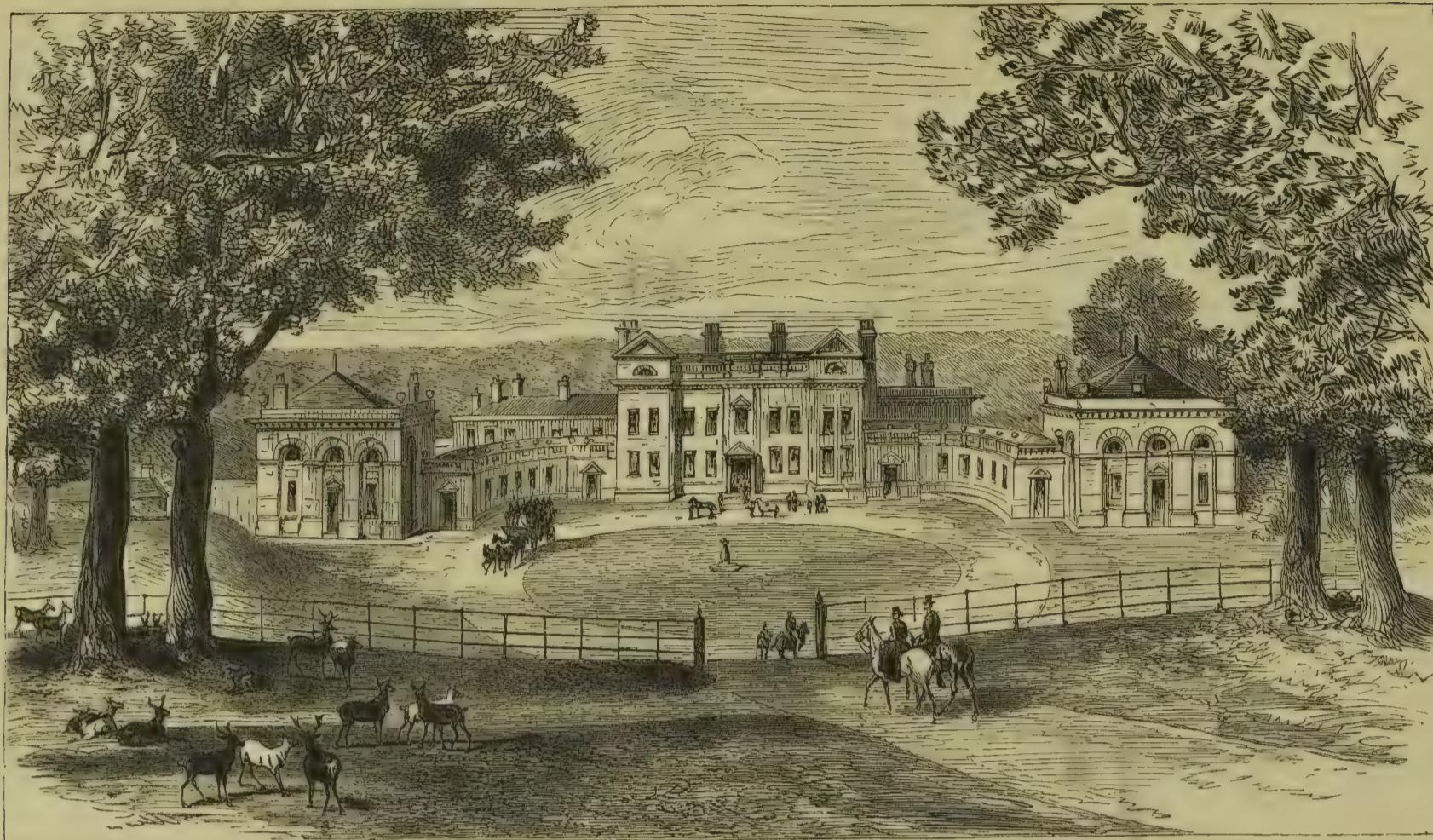
The Grocers' Company yesterday week presented General Sir Frederick Roberts with the freedom of their ancient guild; and in the evening entertained him at a banquet at the hall in Princes-street, the guests at which included the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. General Roberts will be presented with the freedom of the Corporation of London on Feb. 14. The Lord Mayor will entertain the gallant officer in the evening at the Mansion House.

At a court of the Armourers and Braziers' Company recently held grants were made to various hospitals and charitable institutions, amounting in the whole to £315; the Tallow Chandlers' Company, at a court held last week, made grants to charitable institutions to the total amount of £141 15s.; and the Company of Clothworkers have contributed £50 to the Ragged School Union, and twenty guineas to the Army Coffee Taverns Company.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in January was 92,755 of whom 51,818 were in workhouses and 40,937 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1879, these figures show a decrease of 2307; but as compared with 1878 and 1877 they show an increase of 8611 and 10,248 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 912, of whom 700 were men, 171 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

The Canterbury having passed into new hands, several fresh items of interest have been added to the programme. "Snow Flakes," one of the prettiest ballets ever seen—supported by Mdlles. Powell and Brunetti and Messrs. Bertram and Ash—has been revived. Some very graceful roller-skating is introduced. In "Une Batterie de Cuisine," the Goodrich Troupe perform selections from popular operas upon plates, dishes, stew-pans, dish-covers, frying-pans, and other articles which have not hitherto been regarded as instruments for the production of sweet sounds. The musical tastes of our young friends home for the holidays will now soar far beyond a tea-tray solo. The pseudo-American Midgets—clever little acrobats, by-the-way—are large enough to swallow Mr. Frank Uffner's veritable mites.

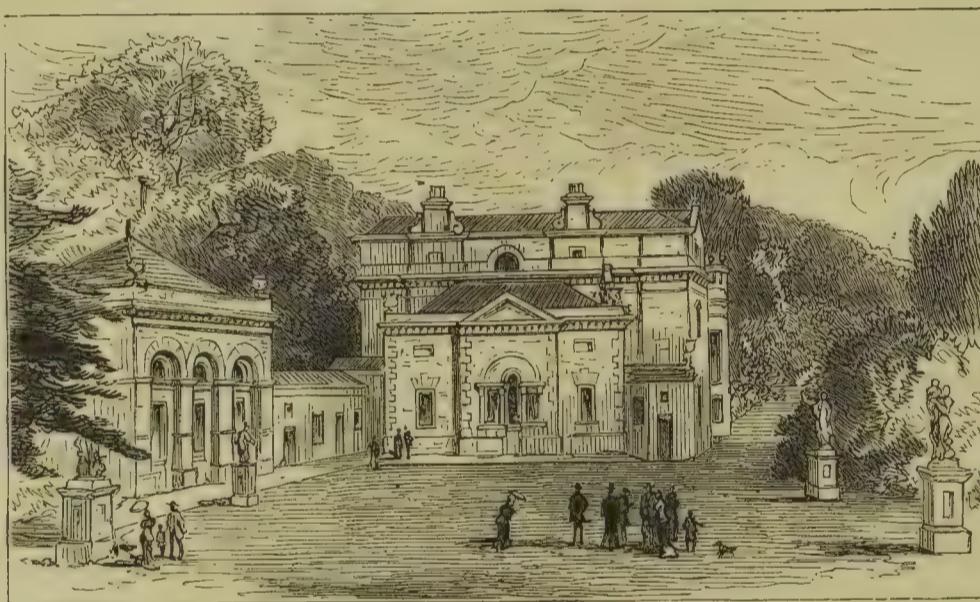
## VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO NORMANTON PARK, RUTLANDSHIRE.



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Normanton Park, Lord Aveland's principal seat in Rutland, where, during the past week, he has entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished circle of guests, is situated between Oakham and Stamford, six miles and a half from the latter place, and five and half from the small county town of Rutland. It is very pleasantly and picturesquely placed on the slope of a richly-timbered park, five hundred acres in extent, and well stocked with deer. It is a fine mansion of the Ionic order, rebuilt on the site of the earlier house at the close of the past century, and consists of a central elevation of three storeys, with two wings of the same height, and a semicircular sweep of one-storeyed rooms on either side, with ornamental blocks of building for stables and other purposes. The large dining-

room, built at a later period, is attached to the north-east wing of the mansion, and is a room of magnificent proportions and height. It contains, among other family portraits, that of Lady Sophia Heathcote as Hebe, by Hoppner. This is a full-length portrait, and well known by the engravings. This room—the exterior of which is shown in our view of the house taken from the lawn—was the scene of the grand ball given last (Friday) evening in honour of the Royal guests. The whole of the exterior of the mansion is remarkable for the beauty of the stonework and carving, and important additions and improvements have been made by the present noble owner. On the first floor, communicating with the spacious hall by a fine double stone staircase, are the suite of three handsome drawing-rooms and other



VIEW ON THE LAWN.



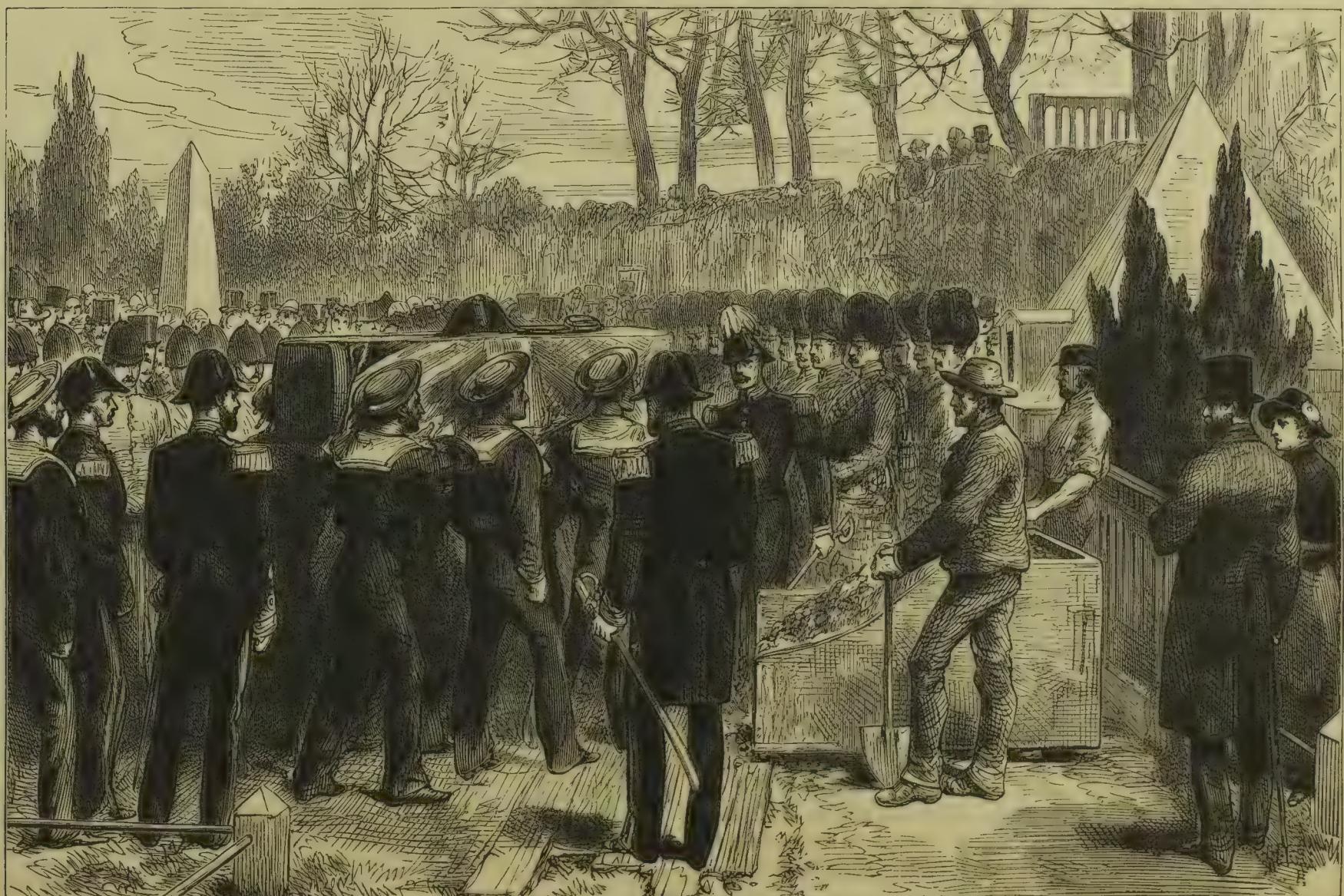
VIEW FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



East Front.

North-West View.

GRIMSTHORPE CASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF LIEUTENANT JOHN IRVING, R.N., IN THE DEAN CEMETERY, EDINBURGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

rooms, from which beautiful views are obtained of the park and surrounding country. These rooms, as well as the library and dining-rooms on the ground floor, were originally decorated by Adams. Within the last few years the interior has been entirely redecorated, keeping to the same style, and is furnished with great taste, and with a due regard to domestic comfort.

At the foot of the hill, on the slope of which the mansion is built, the road is carried by a bridge over a stream, which has been artificially widened into a small lake, with an island in the midst for the water-fowl. The stream is a tributary of Rutland's river, the Gwash, or Wash, of which Drayton, in his "Polyolbion," said,

"What river ever rose from bank or swelling hill?

Than Rutland's wandering Wash, a delicate rill?

On the further side of this lake, the park is extended to the wooded heights towards Whitwell and Exton—as shown in one of our sketches; and the views from the mansion in that direction, and towards Burley-on-the-Hill, are rich in picturesque combinations of truly rural scenery. Below the mansion, and on the slope of the hill, is the ancient Church of St. Matthew, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a modern portico, tower, and small spire, of the Ionic order, with richly carved Corinthian columns, erected, at a great expense, in the year 1826, when the older part of the church was renovated; further improvements being carried out in 1874. The Rector is the Rev. T. Bentley Brown, Domestic Chaplain to Lord Aveland.

The gardens and grounds are tastefully laid out, from designs by Repton; and, on the lawn near to the Ball-Room, shown in our sketch, is an ancient cedar of Lebanon, of huge size and in full vigour. On the opposite side of the lawn still grows an old mulberry-tree, the fallen limbs of which are carefully attended to. Various statues adorn this lawn, and a fernery is also an attractive addition. The well-walled kitchen-gardens adjoin this lawn. In the park are some noble avenues of oaks, and other hard wood trees, many of which are of great dimensions; and, on the outskirts of the park, in addition to newly-erected cottages for labourers, are extensive workshops, with wood-working machinery, driven by steam-power. These have been erected by Lord Aveland for the execution of the various building operations on his estates in Rutland and Lincolnshire; and upwards of a hundred skilled workmen are here employed, under the direction of Mr. Newman, clerk of the works.

Although not mentioned in Domesday, Normanton evidently took its name from the Normannvilles, who came here, from Kent, soon after the Conquest. Their heiress, about the time of Edward II., carried it to William de Basing, who resided here, and whose town house gave the name to the modern Basinghall-street. From the Basing, it passed to the Mackworths; and, in 1729, it was purchased by Gilbert Heathcote, who was created a Baronet in 1733. He was a very noteworthy man, having been one of the founders of the Bank of England, M.P. for London, Alderman, and Lord Mayor; and he was the last Lord Mayor who rode on horseback in the procession on Lord Mayor's day. There are also literary associations in connection with his name; for he was the Sir Andrew Freeport of the *Spectator*: he is mentioned by Pope (in his "Imitations of Horace")—

Heathcote himself, and such large-acred men;

he appears in Bramble's "Letters," and also in Dyer's "Fleece," where "beauteous Normanton" is spoken of as

Health's cheerful haunt, and the selected walk

Of Heathcote's leisure.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote's lineal descendant is the present Sir Gilbert Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, Lord Aveland, who was born in 1830. He was M.P. for Boston from 1852 to 1856, and for Rutland from 1856 to 1867, in which year he succeeded his father, who had been created the first Lord Aveland in 1856. In 1871 he was appointed to exercise the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, as deputy for his mother, the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, who, in 1872, having succeeded her brother, the twentieth Baron, assumed for herself and children, by Royal license, the additional surnames of Willoughby and Drummond. Lord Aveland was married, in 1863, to the Lady Evelyn Elizabeth Gordon, second daughter of the tenth Marquis of Huntly, and has a numerous family.

Our three illustrations of Normanton Park will convey an idea of its position and the general beauty of its situation. In the view showing the approach to the house, the road to the left is that by which the Royal guests approached from Luffenham on Monday last. The road to the right, leading towards Stamford, is that by which they will take their departure. On leaving the lodges at this side of the park the coach-road passes through a long avenue of beech and sycamores. Glimpses are obtained of the fine church and picturesque village of Empingham, a portion of Lord Aveland's property. Most tasteful decorations have been put up here during the week, in welcome of the Royal visitors. Far different was the scene at this spot four centuries ago, when, on March 12, 1470, Edward IV., at the head of his army, crossed the ancient bridge, still standing, over the Gwash, at the entrance to the village, having marched from Stamford at the head of the Yorkists, and was engaged all day in a fierce fight with the Lancastrians, under Sir Robert Welles and Sir Thomas Launde, who were defeated with great loss. The battle extended from Empingham, more than two miles

north-east, to Horne Field, and to that portion of the Great North-road, which, in memory of the fight, is still called "The Bloody Oaks." It is said that ten thousand men fell in this battle, which is also known by the name of "Losecoat Field," from those who fled from the fight throwing off their coats to gain speed.

Our illustrations are from sketches taken for this Journal by Cuthbert Bede, to whom we are also indebted for this account of Normanton Park.

### GRIMSTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire, which was visited this week by the Prince of Wales during his sojourn at Normanton Park, is the residence of Lord Aveland's mother, the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. She is the widow of the first Lord Aveland, and succeeded her brother, the twentieth Baron Willoughby de Eresby, in 1870, assuming, by Royal license, the principal and additional surname and arms of Drummond, and, in 1872, the surname of Willoughby, in addition to and after those of Heathcote-Drummond. She is Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, her son, Lord Aveland, acting as her Deputy.

Grimsthorpe Castle is a large, massive, and stately pile, quadrangular in form, and is built on the summit of a considerable hill, from which there are extensive views on all sides. In fact, if it were possible to see so far over the fens and the sea, the next rising ground would be in the direction of Denmark. From its position, the Castle must, in olden time, have been an important military stronghold. It was, originally, an irregular structure, dating from the early part of the thirteenth century, and described by Leland as "fair and strong," with the walls embattled and surrounded by a moat. King John's tower, at the south-east corner of the castle, still remains in excellent preservation, with walls of great thickness. In order that he might suitably entertain King Henry VIII., Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, partially rebuilt and greatly embellished the castle. He had married the beautiful widow of the aged King of France, under whose direction had been made a suite of Gobelin tapestry, which the widow brought to her new husband. In 1810 the state dining-room was constructed for its reception, and there the tapestry still hangs, in as perfect preservation as though it had only recently left the loom. The piece that occupies the whole of the eastern wall of this room is believed to be the largest piece of tapestry in Europe. Tapestry of the same date also hangs in one of the bed-rooms, and costly lace, of the same period, forms the hangings and covering to the bed.

Early in the last century, the north front of the castle was erected, after the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, who was also employed to decorate other portions of the castle, both outside and in. The north front, with its lofty wings, enriched pinnacles, bold columns, double rows of windows, and classical groups of statuary, is a very fine specimen of the imposing solidity of Vanbrugh's style, and rivals the same architect's work at Blenheim, where the arrangement of the chapel is similar. It occupies the western wing at Grimsthorpe, the state dining-room occupying the corresponding position in the eastern wing. Between them is a vast hall—the largest entrance-hall in England—rising to the full height of the roof, and having, at each end, double flights of stone staircases behind ranges of pillars and arches. In front of this entrance is a spacious courtyard, walled on either side, and having an ornamental iron railing across the front, which opens directly upon the great avenue.

Beyond the state dining-room, on the first floor of the eastern front, is the suite of state drawing-rooms, three in number, lighted by fine oriel windows. In these rooms are a large number of the family portraits, and also of the portraits of the Kings and Queens of England from an early period, that were presented by the reigning Sovereigns to the Lords Great Chamberlains. The original thickly-padded dress, in which King James I. is depicted, is still preserved at Grimsthorpe, with many other equally interesting curiosities. The largest and one of the best of these Royal pictures is Vandyck's Charles I., with his Queen and children. The very large number of these historical portraits, painted by the most celebrated artists, and lining the walls of the spacious corridors, and the numerous reception and bed rooms, are not the least among the many attractions of Grimsthorpe. Two of these portraits represent "the brave Lord Willoughby" of the famous ballad, who so distinguished himself in Flanders, fighting against the Spaniards, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was the Peregrine Bertie who was born at Wesel, on the Rhine, under very romantic circumstances, and, eventually inheriting his mother's estates, was summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord Willoughby de Eresby. Portraits of his parents are also at Grimsthorpe. The castle contains a large number of other fine paintings, both ancient and modern, together with miniatures, statuary, rare marbles, Sèvres china, several Coronation chairs and Royal canopies, and gold plate of great value and historical interest, that had belonged to Kings and Queens of England and Scotland through several centuries, and became the perquisites of the various Lords Great Chamberlains of England.

On the western side are the Chinese drawing-room (with the bow window), the German dining-room, Lady Willoughby's room, and other rooms. The views from this western front—

where there is a long and wide terrace—are exceedingly fine, looking down the hill, across the large lake, to the richly-wooded opposite hills. The various undulations of the ground, and the alternations between hill and dale, with the profusion of fine timber, make this landscape exceedingly picturesque. The Park, in this direction, extends from the Castle to the lodge at Little Bytham—the route taken by the Royal visitors arriving—for a distance of four miles. It has an area of 1992 acres, of which 1190 acres constitute the deer park. Here are not only—in addition to Highland cattle—many hundreds of the ordinary deer, but also a large number of fine red deer of the original race that has been preserved in Grimsthorpe Park for many centuries. The carriage-drive from Bytham passes through some fine avenues of oaks and a chestnut avenue which rivals that at Hampton Court. In the western portion of the Park are numerous hawthorns, of great age, the remnant of the ancient forest, and great bearers of mistletoe. A few remains of Vaudray Abbey are still to be seen in the Park, not far from the lake.

The flower-gardens are on the south and east fronts, and, with shrubberies and yew-walks, are continued to the very extensive walled kitchen-gardens, which are on the slope of the hill towards Edenham, in which parish Grimsthorpe is situated. Edenham church is an ancient and remarkably fine building, in an excellent state of preservation, and contains many stately monumental memorials to members of the Willoughby de Eresby family. Its Vicar, the Rev. G. Prior Sharp, is Domestic Chaplain to the Baroness.

Several fine views of the Castle are obtained from different points. We have selected for our chief illustration the north-west view of the Castle, as seen over the lake from the chief riding in the Bishop Hall Wood, where the Prince of Wales shot with Lord Aveland and his party. Another view shows the east front, with the suite of state rooms. These views are from sketches by Cuthbert Bede, who has also furnished us with the above notes concerning Grimsthorpe Castle.

### FUNERAL OF A COMRADE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

We have given some account of the recent discovery, by Lieutenant Schwatka's American expedition, of some additional traces and relics of the fate of Sir John Franklin's companions, the officers and crew of the Erebus and Terror, who perished between 1847 and 1848, some time after leaving their ships, lost in the attempt to find the North-West Passage of the Arctic Regions. Among the sketches by Mr. H. W. Klutschak, one of the American expedition party, which appeared in our publication of the 1st inst., was that of their finding, near Victory Point, King William's Land, the grave of Lieutenant John Irving, R.N., an officer of H.M.S. Terror; and it was stated in our last that the remains of his body had been brought to this country, and were to be buried at Edinburgh. This remarkable funeral ceremony took place on Friday last week, in the Dean Cemetery, at the west end of that city, and is the subject of one of our present illustrations. The procession, which started from No. 55, Great King-street, was witnessed by a large number of spectators. A firing party of eighty-six Marines from H.M.S. Lord Warden led the way with arms reversed, followed by the band of the 71st Highlanders, who played the "Maltese Funeral March," Beethoven's "Funeral March," and the "Dead March" in Saul; and the pipers of the 71st Regiment, who played "The Flowers of the Forest." Then came a gun-carriage from Leith Fort, drawn by six horses, on which was placed the coffin, covered by the Union Jack. Behind the coffin walked the mourners, sixty seamen from her Majesty's ship Lord Warden, detachments of twenty men each from the Royal Artillery, the 21st Hussars, and the 71st Regiment, Staff and regimental officers, and the Lord Provost in his carriage. On arrival at the cemetery the coffin was taken off the gun-carriage and carried shoulder high to the grave by six seamen. After prayer by the Rev. P. Beaton, Chaplain to the Forces, three volleys were fired over the grave. The remains were inclosed in an oak coffin, and the inscription on the plate was as follows:—"John Irving, Lieutenant R.N. Born 1815; died 1848—1849." The chief mourners were Captain Lindsay, R.N., of the Lord Warden, and Major-General Irving, R.A., C.B., brother of the deceased; the pall-bearers were Lieutenants Johnson, Field, Monteith, Reid, and Ede, of the Lord Warden. Among others present were Major-General Hope, Commanding the Forces in Scotland, Admiral Dunlop, Admiral Fellowes, and Colonel Preston. Lieutenant Irving was a son of the late Mr. John Irving, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, and a nephew of the late Mr. Alexander Irving (Lord Newton), a Scotch Judge.

Last Sunday was the day appointed for the simultaneous collection in the various places of worship in Liverpool and the neighbourhood on behalf of the local medical charities. The Bishop (Dr. Ryle) preached at the cathedral church of St. Peter in the morning and at Christ Church, Waterloo, in the evening. So far as reported, the collections realised £2871, against £2819 from the same churches and chapels last year. These collections form but a small part of the total amount raised. The largest individual collection reported was at the Unitarian Church, Renshaw-street where £519 was contributed.

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## THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

Some additional illustrations of this arduous journey and sojourn of an exploring party in the Arctic Regions, from the Sketches of Mr. H. W. Klutschak, of Prague, who was one of the party, are engraved for the present Number of our Journal. The expedition, fitted out by the New York Geographical Society, left that place in the summer of 1878, and returned home at the end of last summer. Its overland sledge travelling, from the northern shore of Hudson's Bay to Simpson's Strait, and across that strait to King William's Land, with the long sojourn in that desolate country, occupied eleven months, including the return journey to Hudson's Bay. The party consisted of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, an officer of the United States army, who was in command; Mr. Gilder, correspondent of the *New York Herald*; Mr. Klutschak, an artist; Mr. Frank Melms, of Wisconsin; and Joe Eberling, an experienced Arctic traveller, assisted by the Netchillik and other tribes of Esquimaux.

We have already narrated the course and the principal events of this remarkable expedition; and we have published, in two preceding weeks' papers, some of the illustrations with which Mr. Klutschak has furnished us, and which were further explained by the aid of his journal, together with that of Mr. Gilder. The subject of our two-page Engraving in this week's supplement is the scene at midnight on June 1, 1879, at the huts of the Netchillik tribe, on the shore of Simpson's Strait, in latitude 68 deg. 7 min. N., and longitude 96 deg. W., near one of the points at which, according to Esquimaux report, some of Sir John Franklin's companions perished of hunger in 1848. The evidence of several men and women of the Netchilliks, being carefully taken down through the interpreter, Mr. Frank Melms, has recently been published in the New York and London daily papers; it is also preserved in Mr. Klutschak's private journal. The phenomenon of "the Midnight Sun," which is shown in this Sketch of June 1, 1879, has often been observed and described in the north parts of Europe and of America. Two summer views in the Arctic Region, one taken on Aug. 29, 1878, at North Cairn, near the head-quarters of this expedition, and the other in King William's Land during the summer of the next year, are presented by us in this week's publication.

An incident of sledge-travelling, on April 15, 1879, when descending the hill ranges that intervene on the route from Hudson's Bay across the dreary desert to the more northerly Arctic Archipelago, furnishes the subject of another characteristic sketch by Mr. Klutschak. One of the laden sledges had already reached the bottom of the steep and snow-covered incline, though not without some danger of running over and killing the team of Esquimaux dogs. These poor animals, completely exhausted, immediately threw themselves down and enjoyed their brief repose, while the men in charge waited for the other two sledges to follow them. But, as the second one got about halfway, the terrified dogs broke their traces and got loose, in doing which they nearly overturned the sledge at the top of an irresistible slide; and so it rushed down the slope by its own momentum, with two men clinging to it, and trying to save it from utter wreck. But a few hours' labour sufficed to put all to rights for continuing the day's journey. The breaking up of the ice so late in the season as July 24 of that year, near Erebus and Terror Bay, on the west coast of King William's Land, where Lieutenant Schwatka's party built a hut and established a temporary dépôt, is shown in another illustration. We also give a view of the scene at the removal of their camp from Sharp's River, Big Bend, in the Hayes River territory, on May 20 of the same year, this place being considerably south of Simpson's Strait, and on the mainland of North America, in the peninsula separating Hudson's Bay from the inner waters of the Arctic Region.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### DIFFUSION OF GASES—CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION—ELECTROLYSIS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., in his fifth lecture on Atoms, given on the 6th inst., resumed his illustrations of the liquefaction of gases. Some carbonic acid gas pressed into the form of ice did not by evaporation freeze the water into which it was put, the evolved gas preventing actual contact; but a mass of mercury was frozen by the ice, and shown to possess the ordinary metallic properties, when contact was effected by means of ether, which absorbed the gas. Some liquefied nitrous oxide gas was exhibited, and its boiling point stated to be 150 degrees below zero. The incessant internal motions of the atoms of gases resemble bombardment; and the hypothetical balls, varying in size and velocity, were illustrated by an ingenious model constructed by Mr. Cottrell. To these movements were attributed the diffusion of gases, not only through ordinary porous bodies, but even through those possessing great density. The passage of hydrogen gas through white-hot platinum was demonstrated; and this, the lightest and most energetic of all gases, was shown to descend through a membrane and combine with the heavier air beneath it, contrary to the law of gravitation. The action of heat in effecting chemical decomposition was next exhibited. The oxides of iodine were by heat separated into crystalline iodine and oxygen gas; and magnesia and oxygen gas were produced by the brilliant combustion of the metal magnesium. The absorption of gases by metals was illustrated, and intensely hot melted silver was shown to absorb oxygen, and to expel it from beautiful little craters when the temperature was reduced. The production of the electric current was next explained; and its chemical action, termed electrolysis, strikingly exhibited. By a double continuous operation, water was decomposed into its elements, oxygen and hydrogen gases, and recomposed from them simultaneously. By the same electric agency, the singular metal potassium and oxygen were simultaneously obtained from intensely heated potash. The occlusion of hydrogen by heated palladium, thus forming a species of amalgam, was also noticed, and it was stated that chemists now generally consider hydrogen to be the vapour of a hypothetical metal termed hydrogenium.

### ALLOTROPISM—SPECTRUM ANALYSIS—VORTEX RINGS.

Professor Dewar, in his sixth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, resumed his illustrations of the results of the molecular movements of gases by showing that the temperature of charcoal may be raised or lowered by the absorption of different gases; and also, that the volume of mercury is much enlarged, and the metal made plastic like butter, by the absorption of hydrogen. After stating that the varied phenomena of sound, heat, and light are attributable to the varied degrees of mobility of the atoms of bodies, he exhibited the effects of the enormous heat attainable by means of the carbon crucibles placed in the glowing arc of the Voltaic battery, whereby not only most refractory bodies are fused and very remarkable decompositions of complex bodies effected, but also very great changes are produced in the con-

dition of elementary bodies. By this agency the Professor transformed a piece of charcoal into graphite (plumbago or black lead), and also exhibited the successive transformations of sulphur first into a yellow and next into a gorgeous crimson liquid, which at a very high temperature boiled, producing a transparent vapour,—the singular change is termed "allotropism." Detailed explanations were then given of the method of ascertaining the chemical constituents of a compound body by means of its spectrum—the rainbow-like arrangement of colours obtained by projecting the light of its flame through prisms upon a screen. Every element has its own peculiar spectrum, with red, blue, or green characteristic bands; and so delicate is this method of analysis, that by its means the presence of less than the ten-thousandth of a grain of gold, silver, or iron in a compound may be readily demonstrated; and by its agency the constituents of the sun and other heavenly bodies have been conclusively demonstrated. Among the marvellous changes effected by heat, the formation of glass, really a salt of silicon, was specially noticed. After various illustrations, the Professor said that his chief object had been to lead the minds of his auditors by his experiments to imagine the existence of the enormous amount of invisible machinery perpetually in action, and possessing "the stability of motion;" and, finally, by way of giving a hypothetical representation of this atomic motion, he exhibited the movements of the beautiful vortex rings—produced, first, in water in a tube into which he dropped a little coloured water, and then by projecting rings of smoke into the air. These rings were described as possessing three kinds of motion—direct, rotatory, and vibratory.

On Friday next, Jan. 21, Warren De La Rue, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Sec. R.I., will give a discourse on the Phenomena of the Electric Discharge with 14,400 Chloride of Silver Cells.

In consequence of the lecture theatre being exclusively occupied with the preparations for Mr. De La Rue's discourse, the morning lectures are postponed for a week.

Professor Schäfer's course of eleven lectures on the Blood will begin on the 25th inst. instead of the 18th; Mr. Francis Hueffer's course of four lectures on the Troubadours will begin on the 27th inst. instead of the 20th; and Professor Sidney Colvin's course of four lectures on the Amazons will begin on the 29th inst. instead of the 22nd.

## FINE ARTS.

### OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Whatever may be thought of the manner in which the Royal Academicians appropriate the walls of Burlington House during the months of early summer—whether primarily and unduly in their own interest or not—there can be no question that the way in which they perform the arduous task they have undertaken of presenting in the winter months representative collections of works by Old Masters and deceased British Artists is most praiseworthy, and an invaluable boon to the public. The committee for the present year has been exceptionally fortunate. We have seen, perhaps, choicer works by the early schools of Italy and the North, in Gallery IV. (customarily appropriated to those early schools), but we do not remember so splendid an array of masterpieces in the remaining rooms. This result is mainly due to the generous loan of a large proportion of the famous collections of Lord Cowper, from Panshanger, and Mr. Henry Hope, from Deepdene. The Cowper collection owes its origin to the taste of the ancestor of the present Earl while Ambassador at Florence, towards the close of the eighteenth century, and from this happy circumstance its character is more elevated, and it contains a larger number of Italian masterpieces than any other formed at the same period. To the Hope collection attaches the almost unique interest that the greater part of the Dutch cabinet works, of which it mainly consists, were painted for the Hope family when resident in Amsterdam, or were purchased by them about the same time. The loans from the galleries of Lords Carnarvon, Carysfort, and Strafford will also be regarded with special interest as they are little known, and inedited by Waagen or others. The liberal contributions of Sir William N. Abdy and Mr. Charles Butler, and the gleanings from many other collections likewise, frequently comprise very fine or instructive examples.

Gallery I., as usual, is chiefly occupied by pictures of our own deceased painters. The Hope collection (with the exception of one work) has been judiciously grouped together in Gallery II., and the consummate finish and technical mastery of these comparatively miniature gems will suffice to exhaust the visitor's capacity of sight and admiration in at least one long visit. After the strain upon attention these compel, it is with a sense of relief that one passes into the Great Room, or Gallery III., where are appropriately ranged the great works, decorative, religious, historical, or masterpieces of portraiture of the Italians, and of that Flemish Italian, Vandyke. Art is here liberated to its widest amplitude, and here takes its highest flight; nor can it be without a glow of national pride that we find how well our own Reynolds, and Gainsborough, and Romney, ay, and even Turner and Wilkie, hold their own in this princely company. The query may, however, obtrude as to how it is that the elevated dignity and sense of beauty, the liberal fulness, and large mastery here displayed, seems to belong to some extinct race; how it is that they so rarely appear in our contemporary exhibitions. The contents of Gallery IV. we have already indicated; and, besides all this, there is, in Gallery V., an almost exhaustive gathering of drawings, from the London University and private owners, of that most classical, poetical, and fertile of designers, the great sculptor, John Flaxman.

As the study of this priceless aggregation of art-treasures, and even the mere cursory examination to which our limits restrict us, can, for obvious reasons, be pursued most profitably by adopting an approximate chronological sequence, we commence our survey with Gallery IV. Here, then, besides early work of that Sienese school to which the Florentine, Vasari, did but scant justice, we find Art emerging at a bound from Byzantine stiffness and tradition in a group of three holy women and St. John the Baptist (223), and Herodias receiving the head of the same saint (226), by Giotto, both from the collection formed by Roscoe, the historian (much in advance of the taste of his day), and which he gave to the Liverpool Royal Institution. These pieces of a fresco were taken from the Carmine, the year before the fire that spared only the memorable paintings of the Brancacci chapel; yet even in these discoloured fragments we see Giotto's earnestness and truth of expression, which, with his inventive originality, explain the sympathy and eulogia of his friend Dante, and, more than the relatively great advance the painter made in the rendering of nature, commend him to our respect. The beautiful and celebrated panel by his follower Simone Memmi, from the same institution, representing the Virgin and St. Joseph remonstrating with their youthful son on his return from the Temple (225), was praised by the painter's contemporary, Petrarch, and later by Vasari.

There is a curious Pieta (188) by Andrea Mantegna (signed), showing the dead body of Christ placed on a ruined marble throne with Isaiah and St. Jerome on either side, ruins and a hilly landscape in the background. This picture affords an index to the character of the early Lombard school, for it must be a very youthful production of Mantegna, seeing that the influence of the newly discovered antique remains, or the Renaissance (which so much elevated the master's later style), is little, if at all, apparent. In common with other early efforts of the Northern Italians, its painfully elaborate attempt to copy nature, the meagreness of the forms, and the absence of all feeling for beauty, seem to establish an affinity to the works of the Transalpine painters of the same epoch—the result, partly perhaps, of intercommunication between them. This may be verified by reference to the large, well-known Lucas Van Leyden, "The Adoration of the Magi" (196), from Buckingham Palace; or, better still, the two very intricate and laboriously wrought-out compositions, "Pilate Washing his Hands" (228), and "The Deposition" (231), typical examples of that rare master Michael Wolgemuth, also from the Liverpool Institution. Placed between these, thus enabling us to see at a glance how mistaken is the ascription, is another "Deposition," attributed to Albert Dürer, the illustrious pupil of Wolgemuth. Although a miracle of minute toil—see the drops of blood and the tears on Christ's cheek—the figures are even uglier than those of Wolgemuth, and it is otherwise inferior to his work; much less that of his pupil: it belongs probably to the Cologne school.

The approximation between the schools of North Italy and Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands, to which we have alluded, renders it difficult to determine the authorship of works all equally marked by that desire to realise nature in details which actuated all the painters of the period; it is particularly difficult in the case of portraits, and especially if they are under lifesize. Three such portraits, more or less noteworthy, are here. Two of them are attributed to Francesco Francia—why, we cannot say—and one (192) is described as a portrait of the painter himself—perhaps for no other reason than that the person represented holds a ring, Francia having been, like several of his contemporaries, a goldsmith! The other, and vastly superior portrait (200), certainly cannot be by one and the same painter; it approaches in colour (though a little drier) and strength of characterisation to Bellini. The third of these portraits, an exquisite oil miniature, is attributed to Holbein; but the cold tone of the carnations (resembling Clouet in this though hardly in other respects) forbids the ascription. We have, however (sent by Mrs. Henry Huth), a very genuine, though retouched, and remarkable Holbein, in his fullest, deepest tones of colouring, and distinguished by his intense truth of character and expression, in the bust lifesize, or nearly so, of Holbein's unfortunate patron, Sir Thomas More (194) in his black cap, fur-trimmed coat and collar of SS, as Speaker, which is very likely the first portrait painted by Holbein in England.

Returning to the North Italian schools—Mr. Richmond, R.A., sends a "Virgin and Child and Four Saints" (222) of the Murano school, which, showing, as it does, the early love of the Venetian school for rich sumptuous colouring, affords as instructive an indication of the rise of that school as the Mantegna before mentioned does of that of Lombardy. There is a very interesting picture (206), which we regret our space will not permit us more fully to describe, representing the infamous Malatesta di Rimini and his mistress seated in a landscape, receiving the Pope's Legate, which is ascribed to Giorgione; and the colouring in parts, the figure of the Legate, the romantic sentiment and landscape, might almost permit us to admit the possibility, this being a careful early work of the great Venetian; there, however, appears to be some difficulty as to the probable date of the incident.

So far as we have proceeded, we have seen the painters engaged in one long struggle to learn how to render the facts of nature with minute veracity. And, despite partial failure, their honesty is so palpable, their motives so sincere, and sentiment so pure that we often feel the result to be more sympathetic than many too self-conscious displays of ripe mastery. Our modern mediævalists, however, if we may use a Hibernicism, imagine that in reproducing the imperfections, they are also working in the spirit of those early devotees, forgetting that the same honest, earnest effort to excel would, could those pioneers of art change places with their imitators, impel them not backwards, but forwards, in order to outdo the too easy triumphs of contemporaries and rivals.

Resuming our survey, we go back a little to see the artists of central Italy taking a new initiative. Assured of the means of expression, they begin to select the beautiful and the generic in nature; deeper religious fervour finds a freer expression; and they give rein to their imagination. The immediate precursors and the associates of Raphael, the "Divine" master himself, with Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo, mark the course and culmination of Art to its very zenith. The great name of Masaccio suggests itself as one of the prime movers to this consummation; for did not Raphael form his style on and borrow one of his noblest figures from the frescoes in the Brancacci chapel? We have here, however, only one small head questionably attributed to Masaccio, and still more questionably described as a portrait of himself (186); it does not resemble the portrait of the painter by himself in the National Gallery, a portrait authenticated, if we remember rightly, by one of the master's own frescoes. Nor have we any work of Raphael's master, Perugino; and there is little specially characteristic to identify the portrait numbered 197 as of the "school of Perugino." But there is a small "Virgin and Child" (184), an ornamental composition by Pinturicchio, whom Raphael assisted at Siena, and from whom, we think (though this has hardly been recognised), he derived some of his taste in ornamentation. And there is a beautiful and pathetic "Holy Family" (207), by Fra Bartolommeo, the grace of lines in which, Dr. Waagen thinks, indicate friendly association with Raphael, while the *sfumato* of the modelling may be traced to Leonardo.

Thus we reach Lord Cowper's two celebrated, though small, Raphaels, both representing the "Virgin and Child:" one (148) an early Florentine work, still strongly marked with the Peruginian characteristics; the other (152) still retaining much convention in type, but marked by little of the austere feeling that characterised his Florentine manner—it is dated 1508, at the end of which year Raphael commenced his great works at Rome. Some disappointment may possibly be felt at one if not both pictures; but if we fully realise exactly what had been done in art hitherto, it will appear that they clearly indicate the advent of a new and greater master. In the first we have the serene holiness which seems to have pervaded that simple family life in Umbria, and no less, it would seem, his master's studio (profligate though he was said to be), combined with the sweetest naturalness. How lovingly the child throws both arms round the mother's neck; how ineffably tender is the smile on her lips! The painting is so thin that it does not conceal the outlines, which are departed from in several places; and this transparency is supposed to

be due to the new friendship Raphael had formed with the good fratre Bartolommeo. The other picture is more masterly technically, the limbs are better rounded, the painting is more solid, the style is larger, more fitted for the great frescoes he is about to undertake. But the conception is decidedly less reverential; the child's smile approaches a laugh, he clutches not too tenderly his mother's robe, the Virgin herself is more of the earth; the master is already thinking more consciously of his craft, and less of his pious duty.

The Council of the Institute of Art have decided to open their Exhibition to the public free of charge during the remainder of this month.

Mr. Comyns Carr presided at the presentation of prizes on Wednesday evening to the students of the West London School of Art, Great Titchfield-street.

Mr. George G. Adams, F.S.A., has been commissioned to design the medal to be struck commemorative of the King of the Hellenes' recent visit to the City of London. Several artists, English, French, and Belgian, competed.

In answer to inquiry the director of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens has telegraphed that the statue recently discovered of Athena, supposed to be a masterpiece of Phidias, is in fact a Roman copy of the Parthenon figure, about a twelfth of the size of the original.

At University College yesterday week Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., Professor of Archaeology, gave the opening lecture of the second term. This portion of his course on Greek Art embraces five lectures upon the age of Pericles. In this lecture Mr. Newton discussed the style and works of three celebrated sculptors, Pythagoras, Myron, and Polyclitus.

South London has now a permanent free library and art-gallery, the rooms of the Working Men's College being open free every day, including Sunday. The library is well supplied with newspapers, reviews, magazines, &c., and the books can be borrowed for home use. The art-gallery contains 150 works lent by the owners, and the council will be glad to receive other works on loan. There are free lectures every Tuesday evening at 8.30. The institution is dependent on voluntary subscriptions, and has been for thirteen years mainly supported by the council.

The fourth and concluding part of the "Grammar of Japanese Ornament and Design," by Mr. T. W. Cutler, architect, has been issued to subscribers by the publisher, Mr. B. T. Batsford, of High Holborn. The entire work consists of sixty-five plates, representing a much larger number of decorative designs and devices copied from Japanese paintings, engravings, china, pottery, embroidery, bronzes, and lacquer. The subjects of some of these designs are of conventional ornament, but others represent natural objects, birds, fishes, insects, plants, and flowers, of great variety and beauty. A few of the plates are printed in colours or tints, or in gilding, to resemble the original brush-work; others are in black and white. This work, accompanied by an instructive essay, is calculated to be very useful to those employed in decorative art. A handsome ornamental binding, of appropriate design, is made to contain the four parts.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### ITALY.

King Humbert and Queen Margherita went yesterday week to Monreale, where their Majesties received a most enthusiastic welcome. On Monday the King and Queen paid a visit to Palermo, paying particular attention to its educational and other institutions, and in the evening there was a torchlight procession, followed by a ball on a grand scale.

A mission from the Bey of Tunis was on Monday received by the King, the deputation desiring to present the respects of the Bey to his Majesty on the occasion of his visit to a part of his dominions which was so near to Tunis.

Sunday being the anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel, numerous deputations representing public bodies and societies of various kinds went in procession to the Pantheon to present garlands of immortelles in token of respect for the memory of the late King. The day was also observed in several provincial towns, and notably in Palermo. The death of Senator Arrivabene is announced.

### PORUGAL.

The King has signed decrees creating fifteen new peers.

The Brazilian Deputy, Senhor Joaquin Nabuco, who is the leader of the slavery abolition party in Brazil, visited the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday. Several of the members, observing that he was present, took occasion to speak in flattering terms of the Empire of Brazil and of Senhor Nabuco himself. The latter was then invited by acclamation to take his seat on the floor of the house.

### GERMANY.

The marriage of Prince William of Prussia is to take place on the 26th of next month. The wedding festivities at Court are to close on March 1, Shrove Tuesday, when a quadrille of fifty couples, in the costume of Frederick William I., is to be danced, the gentlemen representing the stalwart Grenadiers of the soldier King, and being chosen for their great stature.

Prince Bismarck arrived at Berlin last Saturday afternoon from Friedrichsruhe, and was received by the Emperor on Monday.

The Prussian Parliament resumed their sittings on Saturday, after the recess.

Herr Strassmann, a Jew, has been re-elected President of the Berlin Municipal Council by 97 votes out of a total of 120. Professor Virchow was chosen Vice-President, 73 votes being recorded in his favour.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It is officially announced that, in conformity with the wish of the King and Queen of the Belgians, the marriage of the Austrian Crown Prince to the Princess Stéphanie, originally fixed for Feb. 9, has been postponed to a later date. The reason assigned for the delay is that the excessively cold weather usual in Vienna in the middle of February is likely to affect very injuriously the health of the Queen of the Belgians and the Princess.

The Government have informed the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General in Egypt that the Crown Prince Rudolph will leave Vienna early next month on a visit to Egypt.

### TURKEY AND GREECE.

Ghazi Osman Pasha has been appointed Minister of War; replacing Hussein Husni Pasha; and Hobart Pasha has been raised to the rank of Marshal.

M. de Mouy, the French Minister at Athens, had an interview with the Premier on Monday, and again urged on him the desire of France that Greece should accept the arbitration proposal. M. Coumoundouros replied that it was impossible to comply with M. de Mouy's representations before being made acquainted with the basis of the proposals to be submitted to the Court of Arbitration and with the guarantees to be given for the execution of the ultimate award. A Royal decree relating to the composition of the

active army has been signed and communicated to the Greek Chamber. In accordance with the law of organisation, the strength of the army will be increased by eleven battalions, and the regiment of artillery will be divided into five battalions.

### AMERICA.

Congress was re-convened on the 5th inst. The House resumed the Supply Bills, the Funding Bill being temporarily postponed, because of the illness of Mr. Fernando Wood, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The House passed the Army Appropriation Bill. In the Senate, Mr. Kernan introduced a bill directing Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, to restrict the coining of silver dollars to the extent of the demand, and repealing the statutory obligation upon the Treasury to purchase silver bullion. On the 7th inst. a warm debate took place in the Assembly on a resolution calling Mr. Evart's attention to the alleged fictitious Canadian fishery statistics, and grave charges were brought against the agents of the British Government, who were declared to have designedly brought before the Halifax Commission both fraudulent testimony and altered documents. A bill has been introduced in the Senate placing General Grant on the retired list of the Army with the full rank and pay of General. On Tuesday the House of Representatives passed the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, on the 5th inst. opened the International Sanitary Conference. After electing Mr. Hay, Assistant-Secretary of State, as president, the Conference adjourned for a week.

Mr. Nathan Goff, jun., of West Virginia, has been nominated Secretary to the Navy.

The Governor of North Carolina, in his message to the State Legislature, eulogises the blacks, and declares it to be the duty of the whites to treat them with justice.

Inwood Hall has been finally adopted by the Commission of the World's Fair at New York as the site of the Exhibition building.

### CANADA.

The total revenue on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion for the year 1879-80 amounted to 23,307,406 dols. and the expenditure to 24,850,634 dols. The total debt up to the end of last June was 199,125,323 dols., against 183,974,753 dols. in 1879.

The *Toronto Globe* publishes intelligence from Ottawa stating that a syndicate of well-known capitalists and others has been formed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on terms eminently more favourable to the Dominion than those now awaiting ratification by the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Edward Blake, the leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, on 6th inst. addressed a crowded meeting at Montreal, and spoke for four hours against the contract entered into by the Government for the construction of the Pacific Railway. The meeting adopted a resolution declaring that the people should pass judgment on the scheme before Parliament ratified the bargain.

### INDIA.

The Viceroy of India arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday, and proceeded to Government House. No ceremony was observed on his arrival, the arrangements being of a private character. His Excellency is very weak, but he has not suffered any relapse through the length of the journey.

Sir James Ferguson, the Governor of Bombay, is at present visiting the Bolan Pass.

### AUSTRALIA.

The Revenue of New South Wales for the past year is returned at £4,912,000, showing an increase of £430,250 as compared with 1879; for the quarter ending Dec. 31 last, the revenue of Victoria amounted to £1,252,000, being an increase of £193,000; and the revenue returns of Queensland for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1880, show that the total receipts during that period amounted to £803,000, or an increase of £9000, compared with the last six months of 1879.

Telegrams from Adelaide of Saturday's date announce that the steamer Chimborazo had gone ashore in the Gulf of St. Vincent, and that the passengers were being landed.

Princess Alexandrina, daughter of Princess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and granddaughter of the Emperor William, has become a novice in the St. Vincent de Paul Nunnery at Prague.

In the Townhall at Singapore on Dec. 1, Sir Frederick Wild, Governor of the Straits Settlements, presented the Perak war medal bestowed by the Queen upon the Hon. Major M'Nair, Major Dunlop, Mr. F. A. Sweltenham, and Mr. de Fontaine, for their services in the Perak campaign.

The Session of the Jersey States was opened on Monday. The first subject brought before the House was the Burials Act, which had been sent by the Government for registration. After some discussion, in which it was shown that no inconvenience would arise from its adoption, the House agreed to order registration, and thus give the Act the force of law in Jersey.

### LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution held on the 6th inst. rewards amounting to £223 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services rendered during the gales of the past month, and £3320 was paid in respect of different life-boat establishments. Legacies to the amount of £900 were reported. The gold medal of the institution was presented to Lieutenant J. A. Torrens, Royal Scots Greys; the silver medal to Bombardier Smith, R.A.; Private Reilly, A.S.C.; Private Howard, 57th Regiment; and Dr. H. L. Cox, of the Army Medical Department; and the thanks of the Institution to Mr. B. Jackson, chief engineer of the War Department steamer Stanley. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Henry Smith, a Gloucester pilot, and £1 to his assistant for saving the owner of the yacht Foam, his son, and a boatman, when she was in a dangerous position near Cardiff, during a gale of wind and tremendous sea, on Aug. 7. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast. New life-boats have been forwarded to Hastings and Kimeridge (Isle of Purbeck).

The Indian Chief, on her way from Middlesborough to Japan, struck upon the Long Sands, near the entrance to the Thames, one night last week, and became a total wreck. During the night the master, the second mate, and sixteen of the crew were washed off and drowned. The Ramsgate life-boat succeeded in saving eleven of the crew as soon as daylight enabled the rescuers to discover the whereabouts of the wreck.

The annual meeting of the Committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund was held on Monday. The fund was reported to be in an unprecedentedly prosperous state, the number of subscribers having increased from 3842 to 4979. The committee appeal to the service for further help, to enable them to endow a second life-boat during the year. The boats of the fund have, up to the present time, saved 128 lives and three vessels.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

- Abraham, Thomas Palmer; Rector of Bradfield Combust.
- Ashe, Thomas; Chaplain of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.
- Atkinson, Frederick; Rural Dean of Ockbrook.
- Baker, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Colney-heath.
- Baker, J. J.; Rector of Little of Hallingbury, Essex.
- Barclay, H. W.; Curate of St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.
- Barnes, John F.; Perpetual Curate of Doddington, Nantwich, Cheshire.
- Bawley, Benjamin Fraulin; Rector of Wayford.
- Birks, Edward Bickersteth; Vicar of Trumpington.
- Blogg, Fowler Babington; Rector of Plymtree.
- Brigg, John Edwin; Perpetual Curate of Hengworth.
- Buckwell, W. B.; Minister of Arkley Chapel, Chipping Barnet.
- Butler, Henry Alexander; Curate of Slingsby.
- Campbell, H. E.; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.
- Chambers, John; Rector of Furtioe.
- Chase, H. J. Neale; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's Hatfield.
- Cheyne, T. K.; Rector of Tendring, Essex.
- Clutterbuck, Arthur; Vicar of Christ Church, Whitley, Reading.
- Cole, Edward P.; Rector of Christ Church with St. Ewen's, Bristol.
- Cobbold, Robert Russell; Vicar of St. Leonard's, Leicester.
- Collett, Edward; Vicar of Bower Chalke, Wilts.
- Collett, J. W.; Curate of Spernall and Chaplain of Alcester Union Workhouse.
- Darroc, C. S. Parker; Vicar of Hayling North with Hayling South.
- Dart, George; Curate of Ackworth.
- Dawson, John; Perpetual Curate of Trinity Chapel, Torquay.
- De Heriz, L. F. Vane Smith; Vicar of High Ercall.
- Dibden, John Arthur; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Timberley.
- Dickinson, George Cockburn; Vicar of Hartford.
- Durrant, Christopher Rawes; Rector of Freston.
- Dwyer, F. A.; Perpetual Curate of Grayrigg.
- Fox, J. Hamilton; Rector of Painswick.
- Furneaux, Walter Coppleston; Bengal Chaplain.
- Gerty, Hamilton Llewellyn; Rector of Testerton.
- Gompertz, W. S. T.; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter, Pilning, Gloucestershire.
- Greaves, James; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Mile-End Old Town.
- Grenall, Thomas; Honorary Canon of Chester.
- Harper, Frederick; Rector of Ilinton Waldrif, Berks. On his own petition.
- Higgins, Robert; Rural Dean of Ware.
- Hill, Isaac; Rector of Oving, Bucks.
- Hobson, S.; Vicar of Uppington, near Wellington, Salop.
- Hockin, Arthur Pendarves; Chaplain, City-road Workhouse.
- Jenkins, Edward; Vicar of St. Mary Hill, Glamorgan.
- Jenkins, Evan; Rector of Manafon.
- Jones, Bertram; Rector of Kingston, Isle of Wight.
- Kito, John Fenwick; Rural Dean of Stepney.
- Knapp, John G. F. H.; Rector of St. James's, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
- Last, J.; Chaplain of the English Church of the Holy Trinity at Geneva.
- Longhurst, Alfred Augustus; Rector of Abington, near Northampton.
- Loxley, Arthur Percival; Curate of Whitby.
- Lye, Charles Henry Leigh; Rector of Bagnor, alias Badger.
- Mackintosh, William Teesdale; Vicar of All Saints', South Cave.
- Macleod, Donald J. F.; Rector of Hope, Shropshire.
- Maddox, Ralph Henry; Rector of Kirkheaton.
- Marie, William; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Plymouth Waters.
- Morton, Edward Howard; Rector of Tooting Graveney.
- Nairne, Spencer; Vicar of St. James's, High Wycombe.
- Napleton, John; Curate of Temple Balsall.
- Newman, Josiah; Rector of West Buckland.
- Osborne, jun., J. F.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Highgate-hill.
- Owen, Charles Mansfield; Vicar of Woolston.
- Owen, W., Chaplain at Fallanza; Chaplain at Luxor, Egypt.
- Patterson, Robert, Curate of Ramsgate; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Deal.
- Pinnington, Philip; Perpetual Curate of Bolton.
- Radcliffe, William; Curate of All Saints', Small Heath.
- Raikes, Walter Allan; Chaplain of Sevenoaks Union.
- Randolph, E. S. L.; Vicar of Great Chesterford with Little Chesterford.
- Reeds, Theophilus; Rector of Pentry.
- Rodwell, Christopher; Perpetual Curate of Shelford.
- Sanderson, Edward, Vicar of Highhurst Wood; Rector of Uckfield, Sussex.
- Scott, Alexander; Perpetual Curate of Pateley-bridge.
- Shadwell, Edward Louis; Curate of South Kirkby.
- Sharpe, Lancelot Lambert; Vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford.
- Smith, W. S.; Honorary Canon of Chester.
- Stapylton, Martyn; Rural Dean of Staveley.
- Stephens, F. L.; Junior Chaplain-Curate to the Bishop of Bedford.
- Start, William Henry; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Trowbridge.
- Stewart, Robert Canning; Vicar of Froxfield.
- Taylor, Thomas Thornely; Rector of Wyvill-cum-Hungerton.
- Thackrah, Samuel; Organising Secretary of the Church Defence Institution.
- Travers, Charles H.; Rector of Englefield.
- Watkins, Oscar Daniel; Bengal Chaplain.
- Wells, Edward; Perpetual Curate of Flamstead.
- West, J. R. O.; Rector of St. Stephen's, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.
- West, W.; British Consular Chaplain at Malaga, Spain.
- Whittall, Arthur; Vicar of St. Mary's, Chelmsford.
- Williams, Henry John; Rector of Brympton.
- Williams, John Daniel; Vicar of Bottesham.
- Woodman, J. S.; Rector of Spetsisbury with Charlton.—*Guardian*.

On Christmas Day the chancel of the parish church of St. Mary's, Maiden Newton, Dorset, was reopened, after restoration.

Lord Overstone has forwarded £100 to the National Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church.

The heavy debt (about £2000) on the Church of All Saints', South Lambeth, was considerably reduced last week by the munificent gift of £400 from Mr. Foster, of Willes, who has before contributed largely to the erection of this church.

About £250 has been subscribed for the memorial stained-glass window proposed to be placed in the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, in commemoration of William Caxton.

A new infant school connected with St. Mary's, the old parish church of Lambeth, was opened on Monday by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The schools, with schoolhouse attached, have cost about £2550.

Handsome new Church of England schools to accommodate 800 children, which have been erected at a cost of £3000, defrayed by Miss Sidebottom, of Harewood Lodge, were opened near Glossop last Saturday by Bishop Kelly, coadjutor to the Bishop of Chester.

Lord Penzance on Saturday last made the order of deprivation in the case of the Rev. John B. De la Bere, upon whom sentence was recently passed. His Lordship also gave judgment in the case of the Rev. Richard Askew, suspending him for one year for drunkenness, and condemning him in costs.

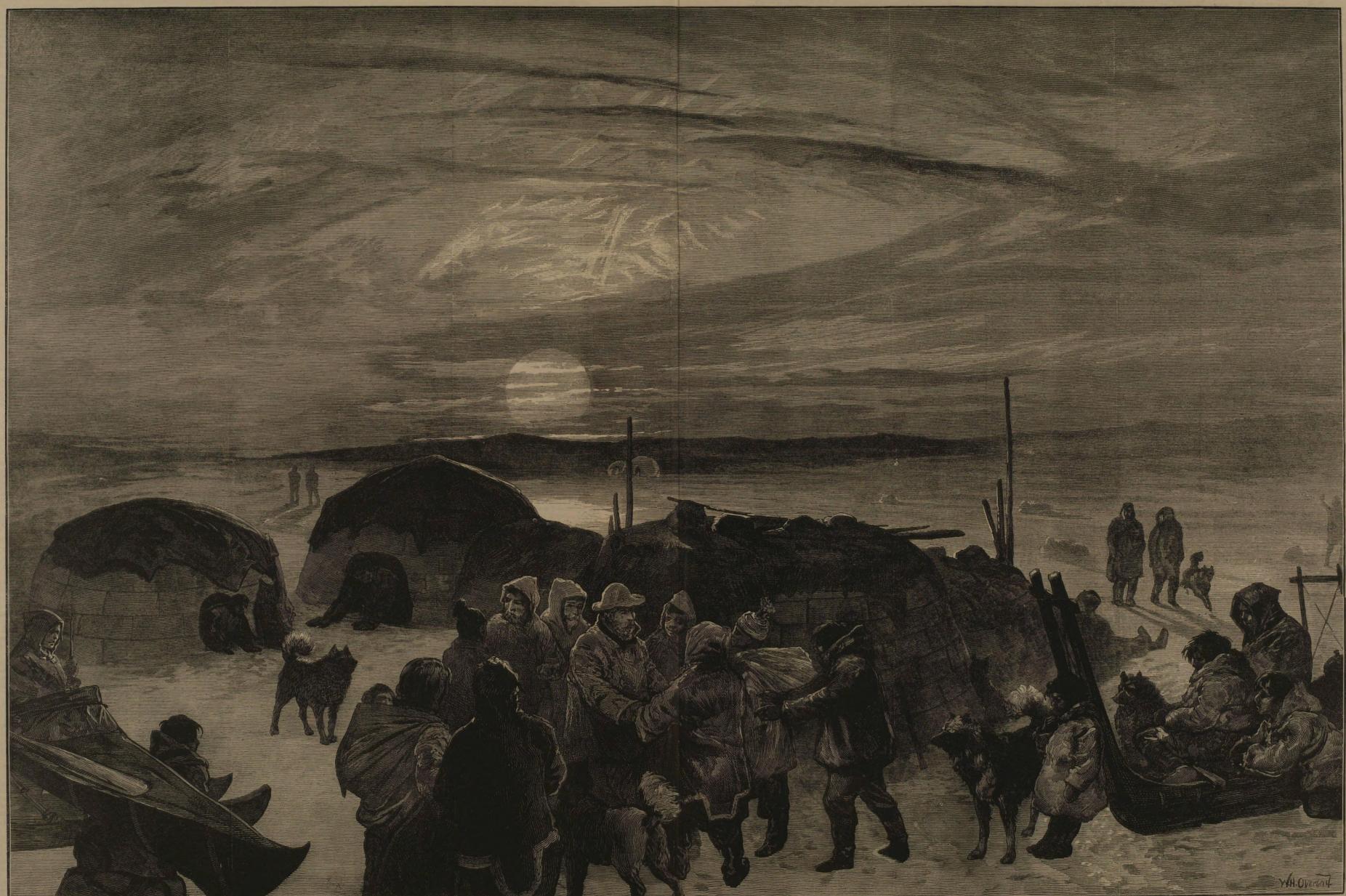
The Bishop of Lichfield has issued a request that in future, when it is in contemplation to build new churches, or to provide new burial-grounds, the plans may be submitted to him before the work is begun, in order to obviate the possibility of difficulties as to consecration.

The Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham has bought from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the house and grounds within the minster precinct at Southwell, formerly the palace of the Archbishops of York, with a view of presenting the property as an additional endowment for the new see of Southwell.

Ham church, next Sandwich, situated about one mile and a half from Bettishanger (to which parish it is united), was recently reopened, after a thorough restoration, from the designs of Mr. Joseph Clarke, the architect for the diocese. With the exception of two grants of £25 from the Incorporated and Diocesan Church Building Societies, the whole expense has been borne by Sir Walter James, the patron of the living, for the nave, and by the Rector, the Rev. J. Worthington Bliss, for the chancel. Four candelabra of beaten iron for the lighting of the church have been promised by Lady James; and a latten alms-dish of repoussé work has been given by Mr. Walter James, M.P.

The tenantry on the Duke of Westminster's Eaton estates have received a circular to the effect that, although the Ground Game Act will not legally take effect until 1882, he is willing to consider it as being in operation from Feb. 2 next.

## THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.



THE MIDNIGHT SUN—MEETING WITH THE NETCHILLIK ESQUIMAUX.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK, JUNE 1, 1870.

## OBITUARY.

SIR W. C. SETON, BART.



Seton, and he succeeded to the baronetcy (conferred in 1683 on Sir Alexander Seton, a Lord of Justiciary) at the decease of his grandfather, Sir William Seton, in 1819. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar in 1830. He married, Nov. 26, 1834, Eliza Henrietta, second daughter of Mr. Henry Lumsden of Cushey, a director H.E.I.C., and widow of Captain John Wilson, H.E.I.C.S., and by her (who died April 24, 1873) leaves issue, of which the eldest son, now Sir James Lumsden Seton, eighth Baronet, of Pitmedden, late Captain 102nd Foot, was born in 1835. The Setons, a very ancient and historic family in Scotland, represented in the male line by Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton, eighth Baronet, of Abercorn, gave rise, in a junior branch, to the noble house of Gordon, the surname of which was in former times Seton. The Setons of Pitmedden are cadets of Seton of Meldrum. The heroic Colonel Alexander Seton, who perished so nobly in the wreck of the Birkenhead Feb. 26, 1852, was descended from George Seton, second son of the first Baronet of Pitmedden.

The deaths are also announced of—

Major-General Edward Tuite Dalton, C.S.I., a distinguished Indian officer, in his sixty-fifth year.

Charles Whyte, Inspector-General Army Hospitals, at Clifton, Bristol, on the 2nd inst., aged eighty-five.

Frederick George Norman Pochin, J.P., of Lysonby House, Melton Mowbray, only son of the late Mr. John Matthew Pochin (second son of Mr. George Pochin, of Barkby), by Elizabeth Constance, his wife, daughter of Alexander Adderley, R.N., on the 27th ult.

Major John Colpoys Bloomfield, of Redwood, in the county of Tipperary (High Sheriff of the county of Fermanagh in 1825), in his ninety-third year. He married Frances Arabella, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Caldwell, Bart., of Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Drummond, formerly 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, on the 4th inst., at Portswood, Southampton, in his eighty-fifth year. He was second son of Mr. Andrew Berkeley Drummond, of Cadlands, by Lady Mary, his wife, daughter of John, second Earl of Egmont.

Emily Harriot, Dowager Lady Suffield, widow of Edward, third Lord Suffield, and youngest daughter of Evelyn Shirley, Esq., of Ettington Park, Warwickshire, and Lough Fea, in the county of Monaghan, on the 3rd inst., aged eighty-one, at Weymouth. She was the third Lord Suffield's second wife, and had six sons and one daughter, the eldest son being the present Lord Suffield.

The Rev. Charles Robert King Dallas, for twenty-one years Rector of Farncombe, Surrey, at St. Mary's Rectory, near Godalming, on the 1st inst., in his eighty-seventh year. Before entering the Church he was a military officer, served in the 32nd Regiment, and was wounded at Quatre Bras. He descended, through the Jamaica branch, from the family of Dallas, of St. Martin's, in the county of Ross.

Lady Charles Thynne, wife of Lord Charles Thynne, seventh son of the second Marquis of Bath, K.G., on the 5th inst., at 40, Redcliffe-gardens, in her sixty-fifth year. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, by Lady Harriet, daughter of the fourth Earl of Jersey. Her marriage was on July 18, 1837, and its issue consists of two sons and one daughter, the present Countess of Kenmare.

Colonel Octavius Edward Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, lately acting in command of the Lahore Division, on the 1st inst., at Tunbridge Wells, aged fifty-six. He entered the Army in 1841, and attained the rank of Brevet-Colonel in 1869. His services in India were several times mentioned in despatches. He was in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6; took an active part in suppressing the Mutiny, and commanded the 4th Sikh Infantry at the siege of Delhi.

The Hon. Francis Stonor, suddenly, on the 10th inst., at 78, South Audley-street. Mr. Stonor was the second and eldest surviving son (his elder brother having died without issue in 1865) of Lord Camoys, by Frances, daughter of Mr. Peregrine Edward Towneley, and had just completed his fifty-second year. He was senior Clerk in the House of Lords, and married, on Sept. 25, 1855, Eliza (Bedchamber Woman to the Princess of Wales), youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, by whom he leaves, among other issue, Francis Robert, born Dec. 9, 1856, who now becomes immediate heir to the barony.

Mr. Osman Ricardo, of Bromesberrow Place, county Worcester, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Worcester, died on the 2nd inst. at his seat near Ledbury. He was born May 25, 1795, the eldest son of David Ricardo, M.P., the celebrated Writer on Political Economy; and received his education at the Charter House, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1816. He entered the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, in 1847, and retired in 1865. He married, May 22, 1817, Harriett, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Harvey Mallory, of Woodcote, Warwickshire.

Mr. I'Anson, the well-known Northern trainer, on the 10th inst., at Malton. Mr. I'Anson, who was in his seventy-first year, was brought up by the once well-known trainer James Croft, of Middleham. At eighteen years of age he was engaged by Lord Glasgow (then Lord Kilburne) to travel with Actæon and Purity to Scotland for the Caledonian Hunt Meeting. In 1829 he entered the establishment of Ramsay, of Burnton, remaining there for five years, and training a large number of good horses meanwhile. In 1844 Mr. I'Anson went to Mr. Merry, at Gullane, there training some well-known horses; and in 1849 he moved to Spring Cottage, Norton, and set up as a public trainer. Then commenced the remarkable series of successes which made his name famous throughout the sporting world. In the year 1865 he gave up training and bought the Highfield estate, not far from Spring Cottage, and here he set up as breeder only. His successes as a breeder were no less remarkable than as a trainer.

[By an accidental misplacement of type in last week's Obituary some particulars referring to Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, were erroneously added to the memoir of the Rev. W. Atkinson Clark.]

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S. W. E. (Beccles).—The games are all very acceptable, and they shall all appear.

EAST MARDEN.—You cannot have set up the position correctly. The only amendment required is to remove the Black Bishop from Q square to K square.

C. B. (Isleworth).—The problem is pointless, and if it was not so there is no mate in three moves by the way you propose. After 1. B to K 6th, B to B 3rd; 2. B takes R,

F. O'N H (Liverpool).—Both seem good, and they shall be carefully examined.

S. G. C. (Hamberton).—The original position is not at hand to refer to, but we believe you have overlooked that, in reply to 10. P to Q R 4th (ch), Black can play 10. K takes P. In the game the Knight is "pinned" by the White Queen at K R 5th.

W. P. (Cape Town).—We are well pleased to learn that there is so much interest taken in the game in your locality. The solution of No. 1917 is correct.

V. A. (U.S.).—Your solutions of Nos. 1919 and 1920 are correct. In No. 1918 you appear to have overlooked Black's defence to 1. Q to R 6th, 1. K to R 7th, after which there is no mate on the second move.

H. M. (Grosmont).—You are right. P J (Broadmoor).—Solution of Mr. Taylor's problem arrived too late.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1922 received from E. L. G. and F. E. Purchas.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1923 received from E. L. G., W. J. Eggleston, Dr. F. S. F. Purchas, Pierce Jones, Cant, and Alpha.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1924 received from H. B. E. L. G., Portobello, R. H. Brooks, D. W. Kell, Julia Short, East Marden, Shadforth, R. Jessop, F. E. Purchas, Kitten, An Old Hand, Nerine, L. Sharwood, Ernest Sharswood, T. Greenbank, C. Oswald, H. Blacklock, M. O'Halloran, G. L. Mayne, Ben Nevis, C. S. Cox, C. Darragh, R. Gray, E. Ebsley, R. Ingersoll, H. Barrett, D. Templeton, S. Farrant, B. L. Dyke, G. Fosbrooke, Jupiter Junior, A. Kentish Man, E. Casella (Paris), E. P. Villiamy, Daniel See (Dublin), J. H. Symington, J. W. L. Falcon (Antwerp), Otto Fulder (Ghent), Pierce Jones, E. Loudon, W. Warren, N. Cator, Norman Rumbelow, Edipus, Cant, C. Edmundson, Cheshophie, J. Putney, W. Scott, Lulu, James Atkinson, James Dobson, Alpha, F. Littleboy, J. Perez Ventoso, T. E. B., R. Wilson, Smutch, and Theodor Willink (Hamburg).

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1923.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 3rd	P takes P*
2. P to K 4th	B takes P
3. R to Kt 6th	K takes P (dis, ch)
4. Kt to Q 5th, double check and mate.	

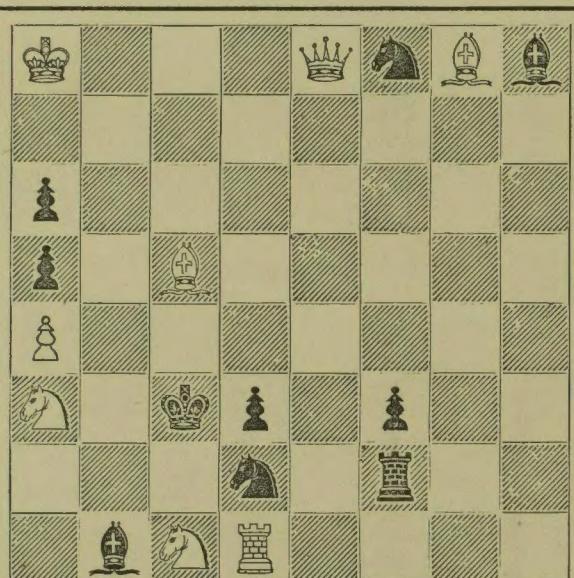
\* If Black play 1. B to K 3rd, then follows 2. Kt to Q 5th, B takes Kt; 3. R to Kt 6th (ch), B interposes; 4. B takes B, mate. If 1. K takes P, then 2. Kt to Q 5th (ch), and mates next move. In the leading variation, if, instead of 2. B takes P, Black play 2. K takes P, White continues with 3. K takes Kt and 4. P to Q 5th, mate; and if 2. B to K 3rd, then 3. P to Q 5th (ch), and 4. P takes B, mate. The variations arising on Black's third move should present no difficulty to the student. The foregoing is the author's solution; but several correspondents point out that 1. K takes Kt and 1. K to R 7th are, either of them, equally effective.

## PROBLEM NO. 1926.

Motto: "Peep Beneath."

(From Westminster Papers Problem Tourney.)

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Game played at the City of Dublin Chess Club, between Messrs. J. C. ROBERTS and B. W. FISHER.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18.	R to Q 7th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q 4th
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	There is no loss of time here; from this point to the end every move tells.	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	20. Q to R 4th	Q to K 7th
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th	21. Kt to R 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	22. K to R sq	Q to R 6th
7. P to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd	23. R to K Kt sq	Q takes Kt
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	24. Q to R 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
9. B to R 3rd	Q to B 3rd	25. Q takes R	As good as ought else.
10. P takes P	P takes P		
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Kt 3rd	20. Q to R 4th	Q to K 7th
12. B to Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd	21. Kt to R 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)
13. Kt to B 4th	Castles (Q.R.)	22. K to R sq	Q to R 6th
14. Q takes Kt	Q takes B	23. R to K Kt sq	Q takes Kt
15. B takes Kt	B takes B	24. Q to R 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
16. K Kt takes P	B takes K P	25. Q takes R	
17. Kt takes B (ch)	R P takes Kt		Q to Kt 5th, and White resigned.
18. P to K B 4th			

The following Skirmish was crowded out of our Christmas-Day selection of brief and brilliant games; but, we venture to think, it is worthy of reproduction at any time of the year. It was played at Rome between Signor Tonetti and Signor Cassio, the former giving the odds of the Queen's Rook, and was first published in *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi di Leghorn* some years ago. Like the games of Christmas week, this one calls for neither analysis nor note, except, perhaps, as regards White's sixteenth move, a remarkably fine coup, without which the sacrifice that follows would have been unsound.

## (Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Signor T.)	BLACK (Sig. C.)	WHITE (Signor T.)	BLACK (Sig. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. B to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	11. P to Q 4th	K to Kt sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th	12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to R 2nd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	13. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq
5. Kt to K 5th	P to Kt 2nd	14. Q to Kt 3rd	K to R sq
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	15. B to Q 3rd	R to Kt sq
7. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	16. P to K 6th	P takes P
8. Q takes P (at P to K R 3rd)	B 4th	17. Q to Kt 6th	Kt to K B sq
9. P to K 5th	R to K sq	18. Kt to K B 4th	Kt takes Q

White mates in three moves.

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street) appeared in its new form of a weekly journal of "indoor and outdoor amusements" on the 4th inst., and is, apparently, to be run on the same lines at its monthly predecessor. The games and problems are numbered progressively from December, and the most enthusiastic stickler for exclusive devotion to chess can hardly complain because something less than one page out of twelve is given up to cricket and pedestrianism. The games and problems are of the usual high character, and the notes to the former are evidently by a practised hand. We note one improvement in the new departure—the literary and analytical contributors are anonymous.

The *British Chess Magazine* is the title of a new monthly springing from the late *Huddersfield College Magazine*. It is edited in chief by Mr. Watkinson, with the co-operation of the late staff of the late *Chessplayers' Chronicle*. In saying that it differs in a very slight degree, if at all, from that journal, we intend to accord it high praise.

Both magazines have our cordial wishes for their success.

Mr. F. C. Collins, whose problems are well known to our readers, is about to publish a selection of one hundred of his compositions. We are asked to state that intending subscribers should address the author, at 81, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

A match was played between the Greenwich and Railway Clearing-House Chess Clubs on Monday last, the former winning four games, drawing three, and losing none.

Mr. A. Staveley Hill, M.P., who was appointed arbitrator in the appeal of Messrs. Bass and Co. against the increased assessment of their breweries from £18,717 to £30,861, has decided upon a rateable value of £28,309.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 6, 1880) of Joaquin Procopio Genaro de la Trinidad Beistegui y Garcia, formerly of Mexico, but late of No. 12, Rue de Tilsitt, Paris, who died on Nov. 12 last, was proved in London on the 28th ult. by Madame Concepcion Benites Beistegui, the sister-in-law of the deceased, the sole executrix, the personal estate in England being sworn under £400,000. The testator declares his two sons, Jean Antoine and Charles, to be his heirs, and he appoints as their guardian their maternal grandmother, Madame Concepcion Ruiz Benites.

## SOUND INVESTMENTS.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The rapid and uninterrupted development of this Railway has been one of the most remarkable features of the Stock and Share Markets in recent times, and the greatly enhanced values of the various securities at once testify to the wonderfully improved position of the line and the favour with which they are regarded by investors. Its history, under the present enlightened management, literally comprehends one long series of successes, and in taking a retrospective survey of what has been accomplished within the past eighteen months, the Proprietors must see that not only have they abundant reasons for rejoicing on the position already attained, but they have ample justification for looking forward with hope and confidence to the future.

The changes already carried out have been manifold and various, and it may safely be affirmed that in every instance the Company has largely benefited. The best evidence of this is afforded by the fact that it has gained an accession of financial strength which has enabled it to attract and lease tributary lines on very advantageous terms, to redeem prior charges of 6 and 7 per cent Bonds by the issue of 4 per cent Debentures at a premium, and, further, to take up for the first time its proper position in Canada as a powerful Corporation, backed by a large and wealthy body of shareholders.

All these facts, however, though highly interesting in themselves, are forgotten in the one more prominent feature which is constantly being brought to the notice of investors—viz., the astounding growth of the traffic receipts. Week by week, without intermission, the current has been upwards. Thus, for the twenty-six weeks of the past half year just closed the gross increase has reached the immense total of £165,873, or an average of £6380 per week. There can be no doubt that the net surplus will enable the Directors to pay the full interest on the 1st and 2nd Preferences for the whole year and a satisfactory dividend on the 3rd Preference.

While this progress has been going on the position and prospects of the Railway have been assailed in many directions by speculators and others, and warning notes have been uttered of impending disappointments, if not disasters. No other Railway, indeed, has been subjected to such a fusillade of attacks, and the very fact of its securities notwithstanding these influences affords strong evidence of their inherent soundness. For a long time past a steady process of absorption of the various stocks has been going on, and the merits of the property are becoming so manifest (except to captious critics) that totally new and highly influential classes are attracted to them. The area of the proprietary is thus an ever-widening one, and this fact, with the concurrent progression of the Railway in prosperity, must inevitably result in all the securities attaining a solid and very high position.

It may fairly be argued that if such advances have been made during so comparatively dull a period as the past eighteen months, there is practically no limit to further improvement, now that the whole continent of America is suffused with the light of returning commercial activity. Canada must surely participate in the prosperity which is now dawning, and as a necessary consequence her principal railway—the Grand Trunk—would be enormously benefited, especially when its strong financial position and reserved resources are duly considered. The accompanying Map will show the important position which this Railway occupies. The outlook is, in my opinion, so favourable that I fully anticipate a further steady advance in value of all the Preference issues as well as in the Ordinary stock.

**PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD.**—Following quickly upon the recent triumphant meeting of the Bond and Shareholders, and notwithstanding the frantic efforts of Mr. Gowen's enemies to defeat his plans for the settlement of the floating debt, the issue of the Deferred Stock, in accordance with his proposals, has been made, and is now an assured success, as it already commands a premium of nearly 2 per cent. This new stock, at the issue price of 15 dols. per 50 dols. share (or £3 for £10), must be an exceptionally cheap investment for the future, and all the other securities are well worth buying. The net earnings have recently shown enormous increases, which are likely to continue, and when the President's further scheme for paying off weightier prior charges, by the issue of 5 per cent Debenture Stock (as in the case of the Grand Trunk), is effected, there will, doubtless, be a sufficient revenue to pay 7 per cent on both the Ordinary and Deferred Capital.

But there is yet another great reversion which no other Rail-way possesses, and that is the vast coal property. The least sanguine report estimates the minimum quantity of available marketable coal to be over 1,200,000,000 tons and the royalty as worth 30 cents per ton, apart from miners' or railway carriers' profits. Thus, the coal property alone would be worth \$60,000,000 dols., while the whole capital of the Company, bonds and shares, will only amount, with the new issue, to 200,000,000 dols. The gross earnings of the two Companies in 1880, after deducting the carriage charged by the Railway against the Coal Company, amounted to 25,000,000 dols., and in 1881 they will probably reach 30,000,000 dols. The Map which I publish herewith shows what the connections of the Reading Company will shortly be. A grand future must inevitably open out for this undertaking.

Buyers of the shares should insist upon prompt delivery at the ensuing Settlement on the 14th inst., so that they may be in a position to claim their proportion of Deferred Stock.

**ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO RAILROAD.**—The improvement in value of these Bonds has made further progress during the past month, and the rapidity of the rise was such in order to answer the numerous inquiries which were addressed to me in consequence of my frequent recommendations of the security, I issued a special Circular on Dec. 17 explaining the position of affairs.

Upon the basis of my estimate of the value of the Stocks to be given in exchange for the existing Bondholders' Certificates, a present purchaser of one of these certificates of 1000 dols. or £200 (which is the smallest amount obtainable) at the current quotation of 135, and which would cost £270, would receive after next month new securities which would be worth £321. The price now ruling also includes the cash payment of 2 per cent due on the 11th inst. The earnings of the Railway continue to increase every month, and the now approaching close of the Receivership will place the securities in the front rank of American investments.

**NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO RAILROAD** (late ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN).—Within the past few weeks there has been increased animation in the bonds and shares of this Railway. The attention of the public has been directed to the lowness of present quotations by the fact of the resumption of interest payments on the First Mortgage Bonds, one half the amount due on the 1st inst. being paid in cash and the balance in scrip.

An important element of strength is the introduction of the securities of the company on the New York Stock Exchange, where the demand for them is daily increasing. The upward movement in prices has been even more marked in America than here, and a rush has been made to buy up low-priced securities. Atlantic and Great Western bonds and shares remain about the lowest priced railway stocks in either London or New York, and as such are in especial favour in the latter city. The past misfortunes of the Company have been due to various causes, one being the exceptional position of the property in being owned altogether in this country, leaving it without the salutary influence of supervision on the spot. Now that the Americans themselves are interested in the management, will, for the first time, be carefully watched and sharply criticised. Strange as it may appear, the revenues, both gross and net, are now less than they were ten or even fifteen years ago, while all neighbouring and connecting systems have doubled or trebled their receipts during the same period. This has been wholly due to the exceptional gauge of the line, rendering it entirely dependent on the Erie Company for access to the seaboard. The change of gauge to the standard width, and the opening of new connections indicated on the Map which accompanies this Circular, have now, however, entirely altered the position of affairs. By the Rochester and State Line route access to the great system of the New York Central with its lines to New York and New England is secured, while a still more direct connection with the West will soon be opened to the Philadelphia and Reading by means of the extension already commenced by an independent Company. At Buffalo access is gained to the Grand Trunk system, which will provide a market for the coal raised in the districts served by the Atlantic and Great Western. To the westward, served by the Atlantic and Great Western, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, an alliance hitherto not utilised.

Holding a central position with all these valuable allies, the

revenues of the line must continue to improve at a greater rate than in the past twelve months. Full interest should be earned during the current year on the First Mortgages which would warrant a much higher price for these Bonds. As to the lower securities, the downward movement of the market causes rapid advance. The inquiry for the ordinary stock is largely due to the fact that it carries the control of the company. American operators are well aware that whatever arrangements may be made for "voting Trustees" or "beneficiary interests" the legal right of the shareholders to the control of a company cannot be set aside, and efforts, I believe, are at the present moment being made to purchase a sufficient interest in these shares to direct the future policy of a line which promises so much improvement in the future. English owners who wish to realise will get better prices for their holdings if they are content to wait the result of the development now in progress.

**NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE, AND WESTERN SIX PER CENT SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.**—By comparison with the 6 per cent Bonds of other American Railways, which are quoted from 115 to 120, these appear to be cheap (being very long dated) at the present price of 106, at which they return nearly 6 per cent to an investor. They are now amply protected, the net earnings for the year ending Sept. 30 last showing a surplus of £360,000 after paying all Bonded charges.

**MEXICAN RAILWAY.**—Shareholders in this progressive Railway must now be thoroughly convinced that the improved position rests on a solid foundation. This was made manifest at the recent meeting of Shareholders when it was explained that the new Railways, about to be constructed under American auspices, will greatly tend to the advancement of this particular property.

**LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.**—The comparatively high level to which these securities have now attained must be very gratifying to those Shareholders who have a clear view of the adverse criticism with which this Railway has been so frequently assailed. It is evident that this is a sound and steadily progressive property. Although the mileage is less than half that of the South Eastern, the increase in the traffic receipts during the past half-year amounted to £3,570 or only £389 less than the South Eastern. The relative progression of the two Railways has thus been exactly the reverse of that predicted by the advocates of the "fusion."

**ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.**—As these shares include the half-year's dividend to Dec. 31, which will probably be at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, they are decidedly cheap at £5 10s. The traffic for 1880 were £22,374, against £18,321 in 1879, an increase of nearly 22 per cent.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.**—In view of the facts enumerated in my Circular last month, and that the £7,000,000 of nominal capital is selling at a little over £4,000,000. Shareholders need not, in my opinion, be alarmed by the rumours in circulation as to a new American competitor in Mr. Gay Gould. That enterprising gentleman is the largest stockholder in the American Union Telegraph Company, which has already made an agreement with the new French Cable Company, so that any new cables could not receive traffic from either the Western Union or the American Union, who are respectively bound by agreement to the Anglo-American and the new French Company.

**TRAMWAYS.**—The traffic receipts of all Tramways have exhibited great vitality for several months past, and the forthcoming reports and dividends are likely to be more favourable, and in marked contrast to those of the previous half-year. Current prices include six months' dividend.

**RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.**—The 7 per cent Debentures of this Company are well worth buying. I hope to issue a special Circular referring fully to this property at an early date.

**CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY.**—The remarkable discoveries of gold and silver, coincident with the vigorous development of the Company's ordinary resources, must entitle the £1 shares at the present price of about £2 5s. to be regarded as an attractive investment.

**INDIAN GOLD-MINES.**—It is only a year since I introduced the first of these Companies, and when the whole project of gold-mining in India was regarded as a "wild speculation." Subsequent events, however, have proved that the enterprise is rapidly developing into a great reality; and there are many indications at the present time that the various mining properties will prove to be great prizes. The cheapest share in the market just now are the South Indian, Glenrock, and Phoenix, and I look for an early and considerable advance in value of all three. The latest reports are simply brilliant.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for January.

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## NICHOLSON'S NEW COSTUMES,

50 Illustrations free.

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FRENCH MERINOS, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 3s. 3d. per yard.

BLACK VELVETENS, at 1s. 9d. and 2s. 11d. per yard.

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## CHAPMAN'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE.

## EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE BARGAINS.

The accumulation of Surplus Stock being unusually heavy this season, "in a measure attributable to the great rage for Velvetons," all Dress Fabrics will be sacrificed at the most astounding prices.

Customers who spend One Sovereign will receive nearly the value of Two.

## SILKS of Every Description, Half Price.

## LOUIS VELVETEENS.

Sold by me at the wholesale tariff by the Box of 33 yards, 1s. 8d. per yard; 1d. extra for cutting short lengths. All Qualities kept in Stock.

## NEW PATENTFAST PILE VELVETEENS.

A Beautiful Velveteen, may be rubbed, brushed, or even scraped at the back with impunity.

Black, White, Pink, Sky, Green, Gold, and all Colours, 2s. 9d. per yard, during Sale.

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## COLOURED VELVETEEN,

1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. per yard.

## PATTERNS OF THE ABOVE SENT FREE.

## CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The rapid and uninterrupted development of this Railway has been one of the most remarkable features of the Stock and Share Markets in recent times, and the greatly enhanced values of the various securities at once testify to the wonderfully improved position of the line and the favour with which they are regarded by investors. Its history, under the present enlightened management, literally comprehends one long series of successes, and in taking a retrospective survey of what has been accomplished within the past eighteen months, the Proprietors must see that not only have they abundant

reasons for rejoicing on the position already attained, but they have ample justification for looking forward with hope and confidence to the future.

The changes already carried out have been manifold and various, and it may safely be affirmed that in every instance the Company has largely benefited. The best evidence of this is afforded by the fact that it has gained an accession of financial strength which has enabled it to attract and lease tributary lines on very advantageous terms, to redeem prior charges of 6 and 7 per cent Bonds by the issue of 4 per cent Debentures at a premium, and, further, to take up for the first time its proper position in Canada as a powerful Corporation, backed by a large and wealthy body of shareholders.

All these facts, however, though highly interesting in themselves, are forgotten in the one more prominent feature which is constantly being brought to the notice of investors—viz., the astounding growth of the traffic receipts. Week by week, without intermission, the current has been upwards. Thus, for the twenty-six weeks of the past half year just closed the gross increase has reached the immense total of £165,873, or an average of £6380 per week. There can be no doubt that the net surplus will enable the Directors to pay the full interest on the 1st and 2nd Preferences for the whole year and a satisfactory dividend on the 3rd Preference.

While this progress has been going on the position and prospects of the Railway have been assailed in many directions by speculators and others, and warning notes have been uttered of impending disappointments, if not disasters. No other Railway, indeed, has been subjected to such a fusillade of attacks, and the very fact of its securities notwithstanding these influences affords strong evidence of their inherent soundness. For a long time past a steady process of absorption of the various stocks has been going on, and the merits of the property are becoming so manifest (except to captious critics) that totally new and highly influential classes are attracted to them. The area of the proprietary is thus an ever-widening one, and this fact, with the concurrent progression of the Railway in prosperity, must inevitably result in all the securities attaining a solid and very high position.

It may fairly be argued that if such advances have been made during so comparatively dull a period as the past eighteen months, there is practically no limit to further improvement, now that the whole continent of America is suffused with the light of returning commercial activity. Canada must surely participate in the prosperity which is now dawning, and as a necessary consequence her principal railway—the Grand Trunk—would be enormously benefited, especially when its strong financial position and reserved resources are duly considered. The accompanying Map will show the important position which this Railway occupies. The outlook is, in my opinion, so favourable that I fully anticipate a further steady advance in value of all the Preference issues as well as in the Ordinary stock.

**PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD.**—Following quickly upon the recent triumphant meeting of the Bond and Shareholders, and notwithstanding the frantic efforts of Mr. Gowen's enemies to defeat his plans for the settlement of the floating debt, the issue of the Deferred Stock, in accordance with his proposals, has been made, and is now an assured success, as it already commands a premium of nearly 2 per cent. This new stock, at the issue price of 15 dols. per 50 dols. share (or £3 for £10), must be an exceptionally cheap investment for the future, and all the other securities are well worth buying. The net earnings have recently shown enormous increases, which are likely to continue, and when the President's further scheme for paying off weightier prior charges, by the issue of 5 per cent Debenture Stock (as in the case of the Grand Trunk), is effected, there will, doubtless, be a sufficient revenue to pay 7 per cent on both the Ordinary and Deferred Capital.

But there is yet another great reversion which no other Rail-way possesses, and that is the vast coal property. The least sanguine report estimates the minimum quantity of available marketable coal to be over 1,200,000,000 tons and the royalty as worth 30 cents per ton, apart from miners' or railway carriers' profits. Thus, the coal property alone would be worth \$60,000,000 dols., while the whole capital of the Company, bonds and shares, will only amount, with the new issue, to 200,000,000 dols. The gross earnings of the two Companies in 1880, after deducting the carriage charged by the Railway against the Coal Company, amounted to 25,000,000 dols., and in 1881 they will probably reach 30,000,000 dols. The Map which I publish herewith shows what the connections of the Reading Company will shortly be. A grand future must inevitably open out for this undertaking.

Buyers of the shares should insist upon prompt delivery at the ensuing Settlement on the 14th inst., so that they may be in a position to claim their proportion of Deferred Stock.

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THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.



SCENE ON HAYES RIVER, BIG BEND, MAY 19, 1879.



A SUMMER VIEW IN THE ARCTIC LAND, AUGUST 20, 1878.



VIEW IN SUMMER, KING WILLIAM'S LAND, 1879.